THE
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

N° XXXIX.—Vol. VII.] *For* FEBRUARY, 1807. [New Series

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The Right Hon. Lord Somerville.

THE noble lord, a most striking and finished likeness of whom decorates our present number, traces his descent, on the clear evidence of landed possessions uninterrupted in his family, from the Norman conquest. The family of *De Somerville*, according to ancient tradition, were of Roman origin, and settled at a very remote period, near *Ebreux*, in Normandy, giving their name to an adjoining village, which was built upon their demesne. *Gaultier*, the head of the family, afterwards Sir Walter in England, was one of the great chieftains who served under William Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to England, and was rewarded after the conquest with considerable grants of land in Staffordshire and Gloucestershire: of the latter of those, the village of Somerville Aston, the title to which is antecedent to any existing records, was demised with certain other estates, to James the twenty-fifth lord, great grandfather to the present, by Somerville the celebrated poet, the last of that branch of the family, which, from their establishment at the conquest to their extinction, had not quitted England.

The peerage originated in Scotland, where, and in Ireland, the heads of this house have for many centuries had landed possessions, and in the former country the clan of the Somervilles are still very numerous. The traditional cause of their establishment in Scotland, during the reign of the Plantagenets is as follows:—one of the family, in those turbulent times, having spilt the blood of his antagonist, fled to the north, and was highly distinguished and promoted by the Scottish king. The English inheritance falling to the immediate ancestors of the present lord, they again adopted this country as their chief residence, after a lapse of so many ages.

John Lord Somerville was born in the year 1765, on the family estate in the vicinity of Fitzhead, Somersetshire. He received the rudiments at Harrow school and under a private tutor at Peterborough, and his education was completed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took an honorary degree. In the years 1785 and 1786, he made the usual continental tour, in company with the late illustrious Duke of Bedford, and between those two noble friends an early attachment was formed, which was cherished by similarity of pursuits, and which never cooled or diminished, subsisting in full force until the lamented death of the duke.

On his return to his native country, Lord Somerville discovered that predilection for rural affairs, which has since raised him to such high and deserved eminence, as a promoter of the interests of agriculture. His first essay was on a most unfavourable theatre, the mountainous part of Somersetshire, where it was said that he had an estate to make before he could possess it. His early labours were, however, attended with such success, that the estate in question has since returned eleven per cent. on the capital expended, and yet the land is supposed capable of farther improvement.

But this strong attachment to rural business and to the sports of the field, which seemed, as it were, inbred and natural to Lord Somerville, by no means engrossed the whole of his attention, a due share of which was directed to those social and political duties incumbent upon his rank in life. Spending the usual season in the metropolis, where he moved in the highest circles of fashion, and frequented that society in which the best information was to be obtained,

he could not avoid coming to a decision on those grand political points, which then agitated the nation. That stupendous event, the French revolution was then at its height, but notwithstanding Lord Somerville was in habits of intimate connection with some of those noblemen and gentlemen who were most sanguine in their expectations of general benefit to mankind from the principles then promulgated, and from the example of France, he viewed the probable result through a very different medium: and in consequence of the political opinions which he adopted, was one of the first to promote the plan of a general arming the country, both by precept and example.

On this occasion it was, that in 1794 he addressed a spirited pamphlet to the yeomanry of the country; urging them to arm and defend the fruits of their honest industry. This publication attracted the attention of the highest powers in the state, and is supposed to have been the ground of that honourable predilection which its author has since invariably experienced. Notwithstanding a bad state of health, in consequence of his horse falling upon him in hunting, his lordship raised a corps of yeomanry, to which other troops being joined, he acted as colonel for some years, until meeting with another unfortunate accident in Hertfordshire, by which both his shoulders were fractured, narrowly escaping with life, he was compelled to resign his military command.

The name of Somerville had now become implicated with the agriculture of the country, and in a very few years after the Institution of a Board of Agriculture, his lordship was elected to the presidency: an honourable appointment, which yet gave far greater satisfaction to the public than, there is reason to believe, it did to the noble lord himself, who was never able, from the narrow and involved funds of the Board, to bestow that encouragement on meritorious exertion, so necessary to the promotion of the great cause to which he was enthusiastically attacked. His lordship's health afterwards being in such a state as to require a change of climate, he embarked for Lisbon in 1799, from which period he has declined the offer of presidency to the Board of Agriculture, with which he has had no farther connection than as a member and promoter of the institution.

Lord Somerville succeeded to the title in 1797, on the decease of his uncle, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, being then elected, and in the late parliament, re-elected one of the sixteen. Two years afterwards, he was honoured with an appointment to his Majesty's bedchamber, an honour we believe owing neither to any court or political intrigue, but the voluntary distinction of a man of approved principles and favoured pursuits; and this envied and honourable partiality Lord Somerville has constantly enjoyed.

The voyage to Portugal for the recovery of his health, his lordship made subservient to another important purpose; namely, to obtain a stock of genuine Merino or Spanish Sheep, in which he succeeded after a variety of difficulties and at great expence, the laws of Spain forbidding, on pain of death, the exportation of fine woolled sheep. From this first purchase, and several succeeding ones, in consequence of a correspondence then settled, Lord Somerville's Spanish flock in Somersetshire has been increased to its present state, being the most numerous, and said to bear the finest fleece of any in this country.

It may be necessary here, for the information of many of our readers, to say a few words on the much agitated question of the improvement of our fine, or carding wools. By a singular fortune, the kingdom of Spain has been the depository of that invaluable breed of sheep, which bear the true golden fleece, for nearly two thousand years. They were originally obtained, according to Columella, the celebrated Roman writer, *de re rustica*, from Asia and Greece, and styled *covered* sheep, from their being thickly covered with wool, from the head and face to the very feet; and farther denominated *erythræan*, from the bright and reddish colour of their fleece, distinctions which the genuine species bear equally at the present day, upon whatever soil they may be

bred or fed. The native fine woolled sheep of this country have, in all probability, originated in casual importations from Spain, but being blended with an inferior race, their fleece intire has never been of sufficient fineness for the manufacture of our best broad cloths, whence the necessity has immemorially existed, of an importation of wool from Spain, at a high price and vast expenditure of treasure. To obviate this national loss, has for a long time been a prime object with our ablest rural œconomists, and his Majesty, with a patriotism well becoming royalty, sat the first example of a large importation of Spanish sheep.

This improvement of clothing wool, by the introduction of Spanish Sheep, has been successfully practised through a considerable period of time, by various nations on the continent; and it is a curious although usual coincidence, that the dealers and manufacturers in each and all of those countries, seemed to vie with each other, who should most effectually oppose and counteract a measure calculated to insure the home growth of their staple raw materials, and to relieve them from the uncertain dependance on foreign supplies! But, excluding prejudice and the force of habit from the question, immediate and partial gain, not remote, general, or national benefit, are the objects of traders, who seldom desire to see their commodities either too plentiful or at too low a price; and, to a certain extent, generally profit in proportion to the increase of taxes.

The controversy was maintained in this country with considerable warmth, and several pamphlets were published by the wool importers and manufacturers, which were satisfactorily answered in the writings of Dr. Parry and Lord Somerville. The manufacturers asserted, "That the wool of Spanish sheep invariably degenerated on a foreign soil—That its fine quality depended on certain annual journeys, which the Merino sheep were accustomed to travel in Spain, a plan of management impracticable in this country—That the winter care of those sheep would be too expensive—and, That could we succeed in preserving the genuine quality of the wool, a thing impossible, we should still find a balance against us, in the article of mutton, from the small size of the carcase."

In answer to these arguments, our improvers urged, first, the examples of Sweden, Saxony, Prussia, and Hanover, countries where the winter is far more severe than with us, yet in all of those, Merino sheep had been naturalized, and fifty years experience in Sweden and Saxony had proved, that the wool had not degenerated—That the expense of keeping Spanish sheep in winter had proved to be no way superior to that of keeping English—That no loss resulted in the article of mutton, from the smallness of the Merino carcase, on account of the greater number of individuals which an acre of land would maintain—and, That the Spanish mutton was the best in the world, and would bring the highest price at market. These arguments were ultimately backed by that unanswerable species of logic, from which there can be no appeal—actual proof.

Anglo-Merino wool, which had been so long and so industriously depreciated, now held up its head in the market, and was eagerly bought up at a fair advance of price. The cloth made both from the pure Anglo-Merino wool, and that of the Ryeland and South Down crosses, from the flocks of his Majesty, Lord Somerville, and Dr. Parry, was found to be of a beautiful fabric, and fit for every purpose of durability or shew: and Lord Somerville proved, in authentic details, laid before the Bath Society, that in his ordinary routine of sheep husbandry in the West, the produce by Spanish rams of his English ewes, chiefly Ryeland, South Down, and Mendip, was even superior in acreable return of mutton, to that which he had been previously accustomed to make upon the same land from English stock alone, the new Leicester and the Bampton, or large long-woolled sheep of the West. For these curious details, so highly interesting to every British farmer, we refer the reader to Lord Somerville's late publication, intitled, "Facts and observations relative to sheep, wools, ploughs, and oxen." In consequence of such unequivocal proofs of success,

the Spanish cross has been since gradually finding its way into most parts of England, where fine-woolled sheep are kept; and the only wonder now is, that the eyes of our flock-masters should not have been earlier opened to so speedy and obvious an advantage. In various instances, the first cross of the Spanish ram upon English ewes has nearly doubled both the quantity and price of the wool of a flock. Lord Somerville states in his book, that he had not sold any of his pure Merino wool for less than one guinea per fleece. It is to be expected, and indeed desired, that the increasing quantity of these famous sheep will reduce the price of them and their wool, unless such a tendency should be counteracted by the policy of the French Emperor, who has lately prohibited the exportation of fine wool to this country from any part of the continent within the reach of his gigantic influence. An occurrence which gives a sort of prophetical complexion to the arguments used some years since by Lord Somerville, in his System of the Board of Agriculture, and which surely must enhance, in every one's opinion, the importance of naturalizing to our soil the Merino sheep.

The substitution of oxen for horses, as beasts of labour, in the culture of the soil, has been invariably another great object with Lord Somerville, whose native county and the adjoining one of Devonshire, produce the speediest and most appropriate cattle for that purpose. His Lordship seems to have received a strong confirmation of his judgment in this matter, by the practice of Portugal; where the oxen are of an excellent kind, and perform exclusively all the labour of slow draught. He even attributes, in his last-mentioned publication, the so frequently recurring scarcity of breadcorn to the immense and useless number of cart horses, kept for the purpose of farm-labour in this country. The disuse of ox-labour in this country, within the last half century, is probably to be referred to the general great improvement of cart horses, and to the paucity of those breeds of oxen which are adapted to the purposes of draught, and to trials being frequently made of the heavy and slow breeds, from which erroneous conclusions are drawn. Another, and perhaps more universal cause, is the poor keep allowed to oxen, whence double the number of them is required for labour. Lord Somerville's oxen, although not allowed corn of any kind, do an equal quantity of labour, both in the field and upon the road, beast for beast, with the best farm horses; and at seven or eight years old, their period of labour being complete, are made fat and sold at the best price. Some very interesting particulars, well worthy the attention of all farmers from this nobleman's account of ox-labour for the year 1804, may be found in Mr. Lawrence's General Treatise on Cattle. A most important example is there held up to the country.

It would be manifest injustice to the humanity of Lord Somerville's character, to pass unnoticed his strenuous and persevering, although unsuccessful, attempts to relieve these poor animals from those unnecessary sufferings they are made to undergo in the last stage of their useful existence. He had witnessed, in Portugal, the easy and expeditious method of depriving them of life, called *laying*, performed by passing a knife through the spinal marrow in the nape of the neck, on which the unconscious animal falls down instantaneously, senseless and lifeless. It is a very ancient practice, and very general upon the continent. It is most expeditious also, and is surprising in what a short space of time a skilful operator will *lay*, to everlasting rest, a score of oxen placed in a row. The miseries of apprehension and reality which those unoffending creatures suffer at the slaughter-house, from the uncertain and repeated blows of the pole-axe, need but be mentioned. Lord Somerville put himself to the expense of bringing up a man from the West, at his annual cattle show, to lay the prize oxen, and to instruct any persons in the art, who were willing to practise it; but the bravery and gallantry of the exploit of knocking down a defenceless ox, securely bound, far outweighed the sense of humanity in the breasts of butchers!—and a continuance of this savage practice is held necessary, as one of the demonstrations of our

national courage, by some who are not butchers, but authors.

This nobleman has successfully exercised his invention and practical knowledge upon some of the principal implements used in agriculture. He invented a mould-plate for the plough; and a friction-drag, to prevent the too speedy descent down hill of loaded carts and waggons. His improvements also of the ancient two-furrow plough, and of the single plough, have been acknowledged, and the use of the implements adopted, by some of our most intelligent practical farmers.

Lord Somerville is a constant attendant at Woburn, Holkham, and at the meetings of the Bath and West of England Society, the presidency of which he lately declined. We always find his lordship's name among the judges for the award of premiums. He was concerned with the late Duke of Bedford, some years since, in founding the Smithfield Subscription Club, the object of which is an annual prize show of cattle, immediately before Christmas; and shortly afterwards he instituted another annual show, to be held in the Spring, in Barbican, the premiums of which are at his own expence, as is also the dinner, which concludes the exhibition. It is necessary to observe in this place, that there formerly existed among our cattle improvers, and indeed it still obtains to a considerable degree, a partiality for the excessive fattening of cattle, and for those breeds which are capable of being converted into intire masses of fat. Lord Somerville, we believe, was the first to set up a practical opposition to this wasteful system; such, as appears by the printed accounts of his premiums, was the purpose of his exhibition, and to encourage an extension of the labouring breeds of oxen and of fine woolled sheep. Of these shows, a correct annual account may be found throughout the new series of this miscellany. His lordship is farther engaged in the superintendance of the national cattle plate work, to be published in the present spring, by Messrs. Boydell, and Co. in which will be given engraved specimens of each leading variety of domestic animals, painted from the life by Ward, an artist of the first eminence in that line.

Lord Somerville is in person rather tall, and previously to those unfortunate accidents already adverted to, was of athletic habits. He has not yet been married. He has four brothers, and half brothers, and four half sisters. Three of his brothers at present bear arms in the service of their country.

We have already hinted at his lordship's political opinions: he is thoroughly attached to the constitution of the country, both in church and state, at the same time perfectly void of either religious or political bigotry. Not improbably, his natural circumspection has deterred him from taking any share in political affairs, in which he has witnessed the failure of so many able men. He has chosen to serve his country in the profession of agriculture, following the example of some of the most exalted and best characters of antiquity; and the country has sanctioned his choice, by a general and cordial approbation. His lordship is a connoisseur in painting, and a warm friend to the liberal and useful arts. To the politeness of the courtier, he joins social and popular manners, treating all men even to the lowest, with a condescending affability, and as men; nor is his charity withheld from unfortunate and meritorious objects. In his domestic relations, he is most exemplary and affectionate, and the regularity and economy of his conduct in life are productive of the happiest consequences to himself and others. Facts, not the partiality of writers, constitute that of Lord Somerville, one of the fairest characters upon our list of peers.

CUMBERLANDANA.

"I AM this (February 19th, 1806) day," says Mr. Cumberland, in his Supplement to the Memoirs of Himself, "seventy-four years old, and having given to the world an account of what I have been employed upon since I have belonged to it, I thought I had said quite enough of an humble individual, and that I might have been acquitted of my task, and dismissed to my obscurity; but certain

friends, upon whose judgment and sincerity I have all possible reliance, tell me that I have disappointed their expectations in the narrative of what I have been concerned in since I came from Spain; a period, which being more within their own time, might, as they conceive, have been made more interesting to them, and to the rest of my readers.

"It may be so; nay, I have reason to believe it is so, for I am conscious that I was impatient to conclude my work, and was intimidated by the apprehension of offending against that modesty of discourse, which becomes me to hold, when I have no better subject to talk upon than myself."

Such is the apology offered by Mr. Cumberland for those pages, the contents of which require no prefatory excusations. We shall therefore lay before our readers some of the many striking and valuable passages to be found in this interesting addition to our author's narrative of his own life.

POSTHUMOUS FAME.—"If our resurrection-critics shall persist to rummage amongst the graves, and carry their eyes like the hare, who sees distinctly only what is behind her, they may probably spy out my shade in the back ground, and bring it into notice. It is naturally to be presumed that, if they would come manfully forward for a living author, the living author would be better pleased; but this he must not expect; the temple of their praise is reared with dry bones and skulls, and till he is a skeleton he cannot be their hero: in this however they are more generous than the legislature, who have given so short a date to the tenure of his copy-right, that, till that is out, the circulation of his works can scarce commence.—Now although this mode of dealing may not exactly suit the living man's occasions, yet there is a kind of posthumous justice in it, as it leads him to expect a consideration for what he does some time or other, notwithstanding he shall have done it so much the worse for the discouragement, which he met with whilst he was about it. It also warns him what he is to expect from the company he lives with, and apprises him of the luxury he is to enjoy, when he is out of their society."

YOUNG AUTHORS.—"My youngest son, now a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, had a lazy, pilfering rascal in his ship, though all the while a prime seaman: when he had seized him up to the gun for some enormity, he liberated him without a stroke, and reminding him of his capacity to perform his duty with credit to himself and good service to his country, appointed him at a word to be captain of the fore-castle. Reformation instantly took place in the man's mind; promotion roused his pride; pride inspired honesty; and he thenceforth acquitted himself as an excellent and trust-worthy seaman, and was pointed out to me from his quarter-deck as such. Now according to the moral of my story we may imagine a young beginner to set out lazily on his first start into authorship: he may, like the seaman, have good stores in his own capacity, but through indolence, or something else, prefer the shorter process of plagiarism to the laborious efforts of invention. I humbly apprehend that his reviewing-officer, instead of flogging him round the fleet of critics, may come sooner to his point, if the object of correction be amendment, by copying the humane experiment of the gallant officer, whom I have taken the liberty to instance, and have the honour of being allied to."

THE PRESENT ERA.—I seldom hear the present æra spoken of as I think it ought to be, for sure I am that it has been brilliantly distinguished for a variety of characters great in science, arts, and arms. Should I venture to pronounce upon it as the most luminous in the annals of our country, I am not sure that any man would be able to confute the assertion, but I will throw down no such gauntlet to the champions of past times; yet although instances may not occur of individual pre-eminence so striking as some, which record could supply, still the general diffusion of talents is so very much increased; that it operates as a leveller, which nothing less than first-rate genius can surmount.

"I have lived to see Pitt, Nelson, and Cornwallis struck out of the number of the living, yet neither eloquence, valour, or integrity are buried in their ashes.

"I remember the time, when the malevolent personality of the public prints was truly diabolical; I have lived to see more just and manly principles prevail upon the face of them: this is a revolution to rejoice in; their only fault seems now to be that of tantalizing us, with too many good dinners, that we do not partake of; and I must think, if they would make one grand and sweeping *remove* of the whole, their publications would be profited by it. But if it better suits them to record the splendor, in which our great men live, let us not be fastidious readers, but let us recollect that every one of us without exception is to a certain degree warmed and enlightened by that effulgence, which a luminous and exalted character, like a beacon on an eminence, scatters and disperses all around. If their information does not serve them to report how wittily these great men talk over their tables, let us hear at least how learnedly they eat; for I can give no better reason for the slight respect, in which I hold the science of cookery, except that I am too much of an Englishman to instance any one acquirement, in which the genius of our countrymen must truckle to the talents of the French.

"When the historians talk to us of the dark ages, they certainly do not mean to insinuate that the sun was less bright, and the sky not so clear in those days as in certain others, but by a figure call that dark, which science and the human genius do not illuminate: surely, then, if we wish to live in the light, it is every man's interest to cherish his neighbour's taper, convinced that should he blow it out, his own will burn no brighter. I know I have said something to this purpose nearly a hundred times over, but as I am nearly a hundred years old, I will say it once more, and perhaps not for the last time. Let me go to my grave with the consciousness of having succeeded in disposing my contemporaries to foster and encourage one another in the spirit of brotherly love and benevolence, and I have not lived in vain."

Consolations of Literature.—"What cause have I not had to bless my God for having endowed me with that untried attachment to my books and to my pen (those never-failing comforters and friends), which has enabled me to meet and patiently to endure many crosses and some misfortunes of no common magnitude. How fortunate am I now in the winter of my age, that never in the sunshine of my younger days, when the world comparatively smiled upon me, did I sink into idleness, or surrender myself to any pleasures, that could rival those more temperate and permanent resources, which education and early habits of study had supplied me with.

"There is no sure way of providing against the natural ills, *that flesh is heir to*, but by the cultivation of the mind. The senses can do little for us, and nothing lasting. When they have for a time enjoyed every thing they can wish for, they will ultimately be led to wish for what they can no longer enjoy. A man, who wants mental powers, wants every thing; for though Fortune were to heap superfluities of every species upon him, the very overflowings of prosperity would destroy his peace, as an abundance of things without can never compensate for a vacuity within."

Causes of Methodism.—"I call to mind a conversation I held with my ever-kind and respected friend Primate Robinson upon one of his visits to Tunbridge Wells, soon after Mr. Benson's induction, respecting the numbers of seceders, who in times of past laxity had fallen off from the established worship, and gone astray after strange and whimsical teachers. Whilst I was describing to him some of these motley congregations, and the unwearied efforts of Mr. Benson for reclaiming them, he said to me in his plain and pointed way—'If you wish to get these people back again, you must sing them in: they won't come to your preaching; argument will do nothing with them, but they have itching ears, and will listen to a hymn or an anthem; and as you have an organ, such as it is, you must set to work and assemble the best singers, which your place affords—' I need not say this good advice was followed, for it was the very measure we had projected, and our rural choir soon became conspicuous and in credit. In the mean time Mr. Benson's ad-

monitions, backed by our melodies, thinned the ranks of the seceders, and a certain female apostle was deserted by her closet congregation, and thenceforth devoted her attention to a favourite monkey, who profited more by her caresses, and about as much by her instructions, as the silly souls, who had been lectured by her."

AN AFFECTING PASSAGE.—"It was no common recommendation to a place of residence, where our summer society could boast of visitors so respectable as the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the Ex-Premier Ld. North, the Duke of Leeds, the Lord Primate Robinson, the Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, Archbishop Moore, Bishop Moss, and others, who, like them, have paid the debt of nature, and are now no more.

"I must confess, when these, and some less illustrious, but more near and dearer to my heart, were struck down, it seemed to me as if the place had lost its sunshine, and our walks, so often paced by their steps, had been strewed with their tombs. Within the period of my residence at Tunbridge Wells I have felt the loss of many friends: I have followed Lord Sackville to his vault at Withyham, my lamented wife to her grave in the church of Frant, and there also I caused to be deposited the remains of William Badcock, Esq. the husband of my second daughter Sophia, and father of five children, awarded to my care by chancery, and looking up to me for the education, that is to decide upon their future destinies—My God! can I presume to hope that thou wilt give me life to execute this sacred trust, and train them in the way, poor innocents, wherein they ought to go—? Three of these five fatherless relicts are boys, and as I distributed my four sons between the fleet and army, even so, if my life is spared, I meditate to deal with these grandsons, who seem by nature endowed with vigour both of body and of spirit for their destination. The eldest, a boy of brilliant parts, has now completed more than half his training-time, and is serving in His Majesty's frigate La Loire, under the command of Captain Maitland: that gallant and distinguished officer reports in terms of my young charge, that inspire me with the warmest hopes of his well-doing; and as I think I can foresee that we shall have to fight for our altars and our hearths before the present generation shall pass off, I should be sorry at my soul to suppose that any one of my posterity, over whom I have controul, were not in train to take his part in that decisive day, whenever it shall come."

POLITENESS IN THE GREAT.—"If I were called upon to name that grace, which is most endearing, that maxim, which is most worldly-wise for men in elevated stations, it would be punctuality in answers and appointments. It sweetens favours, and it softens refusals; it is the most sovereign charm against envy, malice, and those numerous discontents, that indispose the minds of men against the great and fortunate. I think I may venture to say upon my long experience, that I have never known the person, who left a great man's presence in an angry and revengeful humour, when he had been patiently heard and politely treated, although his suit had miscarried."

BEREAVEMENTS OF FRIENDS.—"What a multitude of past friends can I number amongst the dead? It is the melancholy consequence of old age; if we outlive our feelings, we are nothing worth; if they remain in force, a thousand sad occurrences remind us that we live too long. For my part, I must sojourn amongst strangers, or seek to make acquaintance with the children and grandchildren of my departed friends.—Though I can hardly harmonize with their society, still I prefer the making suit to their favour, and am flattered if they endure me; for I have never yet discovered the delights of solitude. I consider it as a singular felicity in my life, and a circumstance to instance for their credit, with whom I have been connected, that when Fortune seemed to have deserted me, I had not to lament the falling away of friends. Men of the world are drawn off from us by the world; this is too often interpreted as an abandonment, when in fact it is only the result of avocation: when they in course of time cease to tread the public road of life, we meet them in the bye-paths of retirement, and find our friendship interrupted only, not renounced."

On Wither, the Poet.

ON turning back to the Universal Magazine for February 1806, I was pleased to see a creditable notice of George Wither, a poet who heavily incurred the popular odium of his own time, and whose name has been hitched into many a sarcastic couplet since. Nor can this excite much surprise, when his republicanism is taken into the account; since the native flowers of Parnassus commonly lose their sweetness when they are suffered to intermingle with the aconite of party-zeal. Wither, however, as has been remarked by one of his most ardent admirers*, was truly a poet, if poetry be the power of commanding the imagination, when conveyed in measured language and expressive epithets. Of this power his early works bear ample testimony; but that enthusiasm which contributed to constitute him a poet at the age of twenty three, wrought his mind at a later period into a state of political fanaticism, which at length was heightened into prophetic furor. This naturally exposed the writer to obloquy, and his works to general disregard. Anthony Wood, whose loyalty on many occasions was more conspicuous than his candour, has stigmatised Wither as a presbyterian satirist, who wrote and published many things which by scholars were accounted mere scribbles; and by others, the effect of a crazed brain.† In contradiction to this report, I will venture to affirm from actual inspection, that few of his numerous productions can be read without praise, and fewer without profit. Piety and morality were the prevailing guides of his pen, and he assumed the dignity of a national censor with as virtuous an intention perhaps as Cowper; though with a very different result: since he declares in his Fides Anglicana, that he could hardly walk the streets without abusive affronts and provocations. He died, however, as he had lived, a devotee to puritanism.

Two pleasing specimens of his amatory effusions are printed in the Lyre of Love. The following was inserted in Mr. Dalrymple's extracts from the poems of Wither, and may serve to shew the author's manner of treating common ideas.

Sonnet upon a stolen Kiss.

Now gentle sleep hath closed up those eyes
Which, waking, kept my boldest thoughts in awe;
And free access unto that sweet lip lies,
From whence I long the rosy breath to draw.
Methinks no wrong it were, if I should steal
From those two melting rubies one poor kiss:
None sees the theft, that would the thief reveal;
Nor rob I her of aught which she can miss.
Nay—should I twenty kisses take away,
There would be little sign I had done so:
Why then should I this robbery delay?
Oh! she may wake, and therewith angry grow—
Well, if she do, I'll back restore that one,
And twenty hundred thousand more—for loan. T. P.

Conjectures on Mr. Fox's Historical Essay.

MR. EDITOR,

TURNING over your Magazine for the last month, I was struck with the enquiry there made by Omega, respecting a reported literary production of our late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, "Did he," Mr. Fox, it is asked, "ever make any progress towards a history of the revolution of 1688?"

Now, Sir, the writer of the pamphlet entitled, 'Circumstantial details of the long Illness and last Moments of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox,' &c. &c. expressly observes, speaking exactly to the point in question, 'I have reason to believe, that *Mr. Fox wrote very little*; and *I can almost take upon me to assert that his History of the Revolution*, as it has been called, *existed only in idea*." It is, however, admitted at the same time, that Mr. Fox said, 'No reign was so unsatisfactorily written as that of William the Third.' Is it not possible then, that this remark might excite some friend to express a wish to see Mr. Fox take up so interesting a subject, and in this way give currency to the report of his being actually engaged in it? And might not Mr. Fox, thus encouraged, even favour the opinion that he would eventually direct his attention to this portion of the national history?

There are circumstances inducing a belief that Mr. Fox did at least me-

* See Dalrymple's Excerpts from Juvenilia, p. 11.

† Ath. Oxon. II. 392.

ditate an historical essay on the period which preceded and followed what is called the English Revolution. Some spirited booksellers, incited by the rumour of such a work being in the contemplation of Mr. Fox, and justly calculating on the value which would be attached to it in his hands, are stated to have applied to him, in order to treat for the purchase of his projected labours. This was affirmed at the time in which reports were most current on the subject, and it has not, as far as I have heard, been since contradicted.

I know, indeed, that Mr. Fox waited on one gentleman, (who has long employed himself in collecting materials for a history of the borough of Riegate) and inspected some papers relating to the political conduct of Lord Somers and the whigs of the revolution: that he spoke of these documents as throwing a new light on the parties of that period, whose conduct, in many particulars, he very candidly reprobated.

Under these circumstances, coupled with some of the reflections suggested by Omega, it seems highly probable that the late Mr. Fox had turned his thoughts to some historical work on the revolution of 1688. That he made any efficient progress in this undertaking, I am not sanguine enough to suppose. It was, if really contemplated by him, one of those illusions by which age endeavours to deceive itself with the hope of exertion, when inactivity has inflicted dissatisfaction, and ambition becomes impatient of supineness.

Among the papers of Mr. Fox something like historical memoranda and fragments will perhaps be discovered. More than this is not reasonably to be expected. Lord Holland, however, who doubtless is in possession of his uncle's papers, can best elucidate the enquiries of your correspondent, and satisfy the wishes of the public.

I remain, Sir, Your's.

AMICUS.

THE WIG.—No. VI.

'Tis to thy rules, oh temperance! we owe
All pleasures that from health or strength can flow;
Vigour of body, purity of mind,
Unclouded reason, sentiment refin'd.

CHANDLER.

INTEMPERANCE, which leads to all other vices, is at once the most pernicious and dangerous failing to which a man can possibly be addicted, as in its nature it is so much at variance with reason, the noblest faculty of man and possessed by him alone. Like an able general, intemperance conquers as if by stratagem, and the person who at first unthinkingly submits to the delusion, but who accepts and cherishes the false allurements presented to his view, is assailed with attacks the success of which appear trivial and almost imperceptible; but by continual repetition the long beset fortress of reason yields at length to the dreadful impulse, and involves the unfortunate victim in destruction.

That intemperance is the forerunner of a long train of evil vices and distempers scarcely needs to be observed, as living examples are constantly before the eye of those whose riotous and indecent behaviour one would think sufficient to disgust the spectator, and make every one avoid with the utmost caution the dangerous temptation. Nay, one would suppose, could a man see the despicable appearance he makes in a state of inebriety, he would abandon the murderous pursuit, and return to life; for that state is scarcely to be called existence.

"And bare existence man to live ordain'd
"Wrings and oppresses with enormous weight."

YOUNG.

When we consider man as a free agent, and that he has also the power of judging betwixt right and wrong, it is wonderful that the charms of intoxication should so easily gain the upperhand of his understanding, and by overpowering the reasonable faculty (which ennobles the human soul and raises it almost to a level with beings of a superior order) sink him below the surface, and render him inferior to the meanest brute in creation.—Alas! man, man, thou favoured, thou envied being, gifted by nature beyond all others of the earth; how irreconcileable are thy proceedings—how little are thy pleasures, and how debased thy ideas!

Intemperance, considered as it tends

to destroy the constitution and impair the faculties which should distinguish man from the common partners of his native clay, is no other than a voluntary suicide, more deliberately carried on than when the man who in the heat of phrensy, at the supposed loss of fame and fortune, snatches the loaded pistol and welcomes death as a more kind and agreeable companion than can be afforded by a world where such accumulated misfortunes or aggravated insults have driven him to the verge of madness and overwhelmed him in ruin: and although the conduct of each is highly reprehensible, of the two the drunkard certainly deserves the greatest share of censure. He deliberately opens the vein and suffers the blood to ooze away drop by drop—sees the wound and will not apply a remedy; while the other hurried away by a phrensy bordering on madness, without deliberation pulls the fatal trigger or swallows the noxious draft that puts an end to his existence.

The man who is constantly or frequently in a state of inebriation, is continually creating for himself new sources of pain, sorrow, and distress: the faculties of both mind and body become impaired, and before the years of youth are passed he becomes a miserable being, continually haunted with the reflection of his past misconduct which is too galling for him to bear, but "too far gone, he cannot now retract;" and in order to drown such reflections as produce shame and remorse, he quaffs the poisonous bowl till the moment of his dissolution arrives, and is snatched away "with all his imperfections on his head." On the other hand, sobriety and temperance are certainly conducive to, and necessary for, the health of the body, and would have enabled him to lead a long and happy life, and to enjoy the inestimable blessings of a contented mind to an advanced age.

Philautus and Decius were brought up at the same school under one tutor, and in their early days each displayed a lively genius, such as to give their aged preceptor favourable hopes that they would one day become characters of eminence and worth. They studied the languages and sciences together, and from an intimacy a firmly rooted friendship grew. Their parents were rich, and the expectations of the youths were equally great: each parent was happy in his son.

Philautus, whose father died before the completion of his regular course of studies, was a youth whose irritability and impetuosity of temper had frequently involved him in petty quarrels and disputes with his fellow students. Become now possessed of his deceased father's fortune and estates, he determined to travel in order to gain a knowledge of the world. Possessed of a good understanding, a lively disposition, and a constitution as yet unimpaired, he intended to take a view of mankind; by which he considered he should obtain instructions for the better regulation of his future conduct through life. With this view he set out, attended by a companion of approved merit, and visited France, Italy, Spain, Germany, and many other countries; in which, notwithstanding his determination to profit by the conduct of others, and avoid those enormities he could not help blaming, urged by the example of young dissolute men, into whose company he frequently came, he was so carried away with the vain idea of supporting the character of a man of spirit and fortune, that he became a votary at the shrine of the tun-bellied god; from which sprang such a numerous list of evils, that overturned the balance of prudence, and in the end overwhelmed him in destruction. Callous to the voice of reason that constantly urged him to reform day after day, he followed his unpardonable career, and night after night was he encompassed in the dark garb of delirious inebriety. Reflection produced remorse, remorse, too poignant to be endured, produced another bowl; till at length reflection was totally banished, as a monitor too intruding to be admitted, and reason, as a rival to his pursuits, too reproachful to gain a moment's attention. Constant revelry brought on debility of constitution, and every noble sentiment and faculty of the mind were drowned in the murderous stream of intoxication.

Decius, whose heart was susceptible of the finest feelings of humanity, and stored with every manly virtue, wept at parting with his friend: he wished him success, and that honour, prosperity, health and happiness, and (what alone can produce it) virtue might be the companions of his journey. A short time elapsed after the departure of Philautus, when Decius was likewise invested with his father's fortune by the death of that honoured and affectionate parent. A generous heart, a friendly disposition, a natural inclination to study, and a desire to glide down the rapid stream of life with happiness and pleasure so as to prepare for one hereafter, and a wish to benefit, if possible, those around him, made him rather court the closet conference with the world than beat the open field for information, where so many snares are spread around, and where the traveller is for ever encompassed with danger. He learned the habits, customs, manners, and dispositions of other countries, from the best selected authors and contrasted them with his own. He saw and ardently wished a correction of those vices which tend to the degradation and destruction of mankind, and which argue a contempt of the Supreme Being. He saw and emulated those great heroes, who, not like Alexander, had conquered a world in arms, but who had made a greater conquest over their own passions. He patronised and encouraged virtue, and every pursuit that stimulated to its advancement. He studied his present health, and how to obtain and secure health hereafter. His pleasures were tempered by moderation, his passions curbed by prudence, and his whole conduct regulated by reason; insomuch, that when his head pressed his downy pillow, where vice had never planted a thorn, he would say; 'This day have I spent well—no embittering act have I committed; no vicious thought have I conceived.' Then would a gentle sleep ensue, revive and invigorate the manly soul, and stimulate a conduct for to-day equal to the unblemished one of yesterday.

Thus Decius lived two lengthened years.—Oh how envied, and oh how happy! At the end of this period he saw the blooming and lovely Amanda, at once the grace and ornament of her sex. Liberally educated, endowed with sense, and every charm to please and captivate mankind; he saw, he loved, and married her, and heaven increased their mutual happiness by presenting them with a son, who was nearly a twelvemonth old, when Philautus, the dissipated Philautus, returned from his travels, and flew in haste to congratulate his friend Decius on his increase of happiness by marriage and by the birth of a son. Decius, who expected to find his friend much improved in every manly virtue, cordially embraced him, welcomed him to his native land, and invited him to spend some time with him. This invitation Philautus immediately accepted; but Decius was soon convinced of the fallacy of his hopes and conjectures with respect to his friend. Instead of the generous and affable Philautus he had known in his youth, he found a man addicted to all the vicious habits of a heedless profligate; indulging in every species of debauchery, and deaf to every remonstrance on such improprieties. Philautus, who had gone on progressively step by step from one vice to another, had contracted a violent passion for gaming, by which he had greatly reduced his fortune, and very soon after his arrival he was obliged to apply to Decius for a supply of cash. This Decius complied with, tendering him the money with such observations and advice as became a friend. He wept for his conduct, warned him of the consequences likely to be the result of such enormities as he daily witnessed, and used every effort in his power to work a reformation in him; but all in vain: a constant repetition will attach the heart and mind to any object or pursuit, good or bad. Thus all remonstrances sounded harshly in his ear, and never gained attention.

Decius, whose mind before the arrival of Philautus had been as unruffled as the waters of a standing pool, was now rendered uncomfortable by his solicitude for the reformation of his friend, yet sought consolation in the justness of his own intentions, and was concerned only for the conduct of Philautus, whom he saw so

frequently precipitated into the most ignoble dissipation and debauchery. At length finding him callous to any reasonable sentiment, he rather avoided than cherished his company, meeting him only at the ordinary meal times while he visited at his house. This gave Philautus frequent opportunities of conversing with the lovely Amanda, with whose charms and accomplishments he had long been enamoured, and whose person and sentiments needed but be known to be admired. Inured to every species of hypocrisy and deceit, he endeavoured to seduce the wife of Decius, of his friend; but her prudence and virtue were proof against his designs, and his attempt upon the chastity of the fair Amanda was rendered abortive. Burning with desire, and frantic with rage and diappointment, he applied to his general recipe, and in the heat of inebriety made a forcible attack upon the amiable female: from the execution of his detested purpose he was, however, prevented by Decius, who flew (alarmed by the cries of his beloved wife) to her assistance; but what was his surprise and astonishment, to find her struggling in the arms of Philautus! He immediately banished him from his house, and resolved never to see him more. Hatred and detestation of Decius and desire for Amanda instantly reared their standard in his bosom; and resolving to execute the purpose of his soul, to which he knew no other barrier than her husband, he waylaid and murdered the generous Decius, flew to the apartment of Amanda, and enforced compliance with his desires; then torn by the contending passions of guilt, terror, and remorse, he looked around at the horrid devastation he had made, and put a period to his own existence, which disgraced humanity.

If, then, such atrocious crimes are the result of inebriety (and that they are, daily experience will prove), how necessary is it for youths to check the first advances of this vice; to recollect that health, strength, reason, —nay, what is still more dear, their souls, may probably be the price. Could youth be made to see clearly the contrasted picture of a sober man and a drunkard, I trust there are few but would choose to copy the former—but alas! their judgments are not ripe, their passions are strong, and they see as it were through a mist, which presents a confused prospect to their sight. They think it time enough to reflect, and no prudential lessons can restrain youthful impetuosity,

"'Till dire experience proves alas! too late
"The horrors of a vitiated state"

FRANCIS.

To a reflecting mind, however, experience will also prove, that a youth of temperance, sobriety, and industry, is crowned with a happy and peaceful old age; and when death, that awful leveller, appears, we view his terrors with a smile, and yield our breath without a pang.

Last Moments of Lord Nelson!

DR. BEATTY, surgeon of the Victory, has recently published a concise, but very interesting and satisfactory, account of the last moments of the life of the illustrious Lord Nelson. Having pledged ourselves, in the article entitled NELSONIANA, to detail every thing of any worth respecting our late distinguished admiral, we proceed to lay before our readers the more important parts of Dr. Beatty's 'Authentic Narrative.' We shall, however, not rest complacently in the task of transcription only, but shall afterwards assume to ourselves the liberty of commenting on some of the particulars which we are about to point out to public attention.

From the *Redoutable* it was that Nelson received his mortal wound. About fifteen minutes past one o'clock (which was in the heat of the engagement), while walking the quarter-deck with Captain Hardy, and turning the hatchway, with his face towards the stern of the Victory, the fatal ball was fired from the enemy's mizen-top, which, as the two ships were lying on board of each other, was brought just abaft, and rather below the Victory's main-yard: the ball struck the epaulette on his lordship's left shoulder, and penetrated his chest.—He fell, with his face on the deck! Captain Hardy, who was on his right, on turning round, saw the serjeant-major (Secker) of Marines with two seamen raising him

from the deck, where he had fallen on the same spot on which his own secretary had just before breathed his last. Captain H. expressing a hope that he was not severely wounded, "They have done for me at last, Hardy," replied Nelson. "I hope not," observed the former. "Yes," said Nelson, "my back bone is shot through."

While the men were carrying him down the ladder from the middle deck, his lordship observed that the tiller-ropes were not yet replaced; and desired a midshipman to go upon the quarter-deck and remind Captain Hardy of that circumstance, and request that new ones should be immediately rove. He now took his handkerchief from his pocket and covered his face with it, *that he might be conveyed to the cock-pit*, at this crisis, *unnoticed by the crew!*

Several wounded officers, and about forty men, were carried for surgical assistance just at this time; and others had breathed their last during their removal from the scene of action. The surgeon had examined two officers (Lieut. Wm. Andrew Ram, and Mr. Whipple the captain's clerk), and pronounced them to be dead, when his attention was arrested by *several of the wounded calling to him—"Mr. Beatty, Lord Nelson is here! Mr. Beatty, the admiral is wounded!"* On looking round, Mr. Beatty saw the handkerchief fall from his lordship's face, when the stars on his coat, which it had hitherto covered, appeared.

Himself and Mr. Burke (the purser) ran instantly to his lordship, and took him from the arms of the seamen who had carried him below. Lord Nelson now enquired who were supporting him, and being informed, replied—"Ah, Mr. Beatty! *you* can do nothing for *me*. I have but a short time to live: my back is shot through." Beatty said, he hoped the wound was not so dangerous as his lordship imagined, and that he might still survive long to enjoy his glorious victory! The Rev. Dr. Scott, coming now to his lordship, in the anguish of grief wrung his hands, and said, "Alas, Beatty, how prophetic you were!" alluding to the apprehensions expressed by the latter, previous to the battle, for Lord Nelson's safety.

While the attendants were stripping him of his clothes, in order to cover him with a sheet and lay him on a bed, his lordship said, to Dr. Scott, "Doctor, I told you so. Doctor, I am gone!" And, after a short pause, he added, *in a low voice*, "*I have to leave Lady Hamilton, and my adopted daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my Country.*" It was soon ascertained, that the ball had penetrated deep into his lordship's chest, and had probably lodged in the spine. This being explained to him, he again asserted that he was confident his back was shot through. No injury, however, was externally perceptible on this part; and his lordship was therefore requested to describe his sensations. He answered, that he felt a gush of blood, every minute, within his breast: that he had no feeling in the lower part of his body; and that his breathing was difficult, and was attended with very severe pain about that part of the spine where he was confident the ball had struck—"for," said he, "I felt it break my back." Notwithstanding these symptoms, the real state of his lordship was communicated by Mr. Beatty to a select few only, till the defeat of the enemy's fleets was decided.

He felt great satisfaction on hearing the shouts of the Victory's crew, who cheered whenever they observed an enemy's ship surrender. He became excessively thirsty, and frequently called for drink, and to be fanned with paper, crying "Fan, fan, Drink, drink!" This exclamation he continued to repeat till within a very few minutes before he expired. He constantly evinced great solicitude for the event of the battle, and for the safety of Captain Hardy. Mr. Burke having assured him that the enemy were decisively defeated, and hoping that his lordship would still live to be himself the bearer of the joyful tidings to his country, "It is nonsense, Mr. Burke," replied the admiral, "to suppose I can live: my sufferings are great; but they will all soon be over." Dr. Scott entreated his lordship, not to despair of living; and added, that he trusted Divine Providence would restore him once

more to his dear country and friends! —"Ah, Doctor," replied his lordship, "*it is all over; it is all over.*"

Frequently though he exclaimed "Will no one bring Hardy to me? he must be killed; he is surely destroyed!" such were the circumstances in which the fleet was placed, that an hour and ten minutes elapsed, from the time of his lordship's being wounded, before Captain Hardy's subsequent interview with him! They now shook hands affectionately, and Nelson said—"Well, Hardy, how goes the battle? how goes the day with us?" "Very well, my lord," rejoined Hardy: "we have got twelve or fourteen of the enemy's ships in our possession; but five of their van have tacked, and shew an intention of bearing down upon the Victory. I have therefore called two or three of our fresh ships round us, and have no doubt of giving them a drubbing." "I hope," observed Nelson, "none of *our* ships have struck, Hardy!"—"No, my lord," replied Captain Hardy, "there is no fear of *that!*" Lord Nelson then said, "I am a dead man, Hardy. I am going fast: it will be all over with me soon. *Come nearer to me.—Pray let my dear Lady Hamilton have my hair, and all other things belonging to me.*" Captain H. intimating he hoped Mr. Beatty could yet hold out some prospect of life,—"Oh, no!" answered his lordship, "it is impossible: my back is shot through. Beatty will tell you so." Captain Hardy returned on deck.

By Lord Nelson's request Mr. Beatty quitted him, in order to attend to the wounded. Returning shortly after, "Ah, Mr. Beatty," said his lordship, "I have sent for you, to say (what I forgot to tell you before) that all power of motion or feeling below my breast is gone; and *you*," continued he, "very well *know* I can live but a short time." "My lord," replied the surgeon, "you told me so before:" but the extremities were now examined, when his lordship added—"Ah, Beatty! I am too certain of it; Scott and Burke have tried it already.—*You know* I am gone." Mr. Beatty now said "My lord, unhappily for our country, nothing can be done for you!" His lordship answered, "I know it. I feel something rising in my left breast (putting his hand on his left side) which tells me I am gone." Drink was administered to him plentifully, and Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke fanned him with paper. During these attentions *he often exclaimed*—"God be praised! I have done my duty." Upon enquiry, whether his *pain* was still very great? he declared *it* continued so severe, that he wished he was dead. "Yet," said he, *in a lower voice*, "one would like to live a little longer, too;" and, after a short pause of a few minutes, he added, "What would become of poor Lady Hamilton, if she knew my situation!" At length Captain Hardy came to pay his second and final visit to Lord Nelson, who was now given over by his surgeon. He again shook hands with his dying friend, and congratulated him on his brilliant victory; which (he observed) was complete, though he did not know how many of the enemy were captured: he was certain, however, of fourteen or fifteen having surrendered. Lord Nelson replied "That is well; but I *bargained for twenty*." And then, emphatically, he exclaimed "Anchor, Hardy! Anchor!"—"I suppose, my lord," said Captain H., "Admiral Collingwood will now take upon himself the direction of affairs." "*Not while I live, I hope, Hardy!*" cried the dying Nelson; and endeavoured, at that moment, to raise himself from his bed!!—"No," added he, "do *you* Anchor, Hardy." "Shall we make the signal?" asked Captain H. "Yes," replied his lordship; "for IF I LIVE, I'LL ANCHOR." This was uttered with energetic emotion, accompanied with several efforts to raise himself up.

These exertions appear to have thrown him into a state of exhaustion; and he shortly after declared to Captain Hardy, that he felt in a few minutes he should be no more—adding, in a faint voice, "*Don't throw me overboard, Hardy!*" "Oh! no, certainly not:" answered Captain H. "Then," rejoined his lordship, alluding to some wishes expressed by him to Captain H. respecting the place of his interment, "you know what to do. And," continued the

departing chief, "*take care of my dear Lady Hamilton, Hardy! take care of poor Lady Hamilton!*—Kiss me, Hardy?" Captain H. immediately knelt down, and kissed his cheek; when his lordship said "Now, I am satisfied. Thank GOD! I HAVE DONE MY DUTY!" After he had stood a minute or two in silent contemplation, Captain Hardy again knelt down and kissed his lordship's forehead.—"Who is that?" enquired his lordship. "It is Hardy," said Captain H. To this his lordship replied "God bless you, Hardy!" Captain Hardy then returned to the quarter-deck, having spent about eight minutes in this his last interview with Lord Nelson.

Being, by his own desire, turned on his right side, his lordship said "*I wish I had not left the deck*, for I shall soon be gone." He afterwards became very low; his breathing was oppressed, and his voice faint. He now said, to Dr. Scott, "*I* have *not* been a *great sinner*!" and, after a short pause, "*Remember!—that I leave Lady Hamilton and my daughter Horatia, as a legacy to my country:* and," added he, "Never forget Horatia!" His thirst now encreased; and he called "Drink, drink;" "fan, fan;" "rub, rub:" addressing himself, in the last case, to Dr. Scott, who had relieved him by rubbing his breast with his hand. Every now and then, but with evident encrease of pain, he made a greater effort to speak; and he pronounced distinctly these last words—"Thank GOD! I HAVE DONE MY DUTY!" This sentiment he continued to repeat as long as he was able to give it utterance.

His lordship became speechless in about fifteen minutes after Captain Hardy left him.* When he had been speechless about five minutes, the surgeon (Mr. Beatty) repaired again to him, and found him on the verge of dissolution. He knelt down by his side and took up his hand, which was cold, and the pulse gone from the wrist. On feeling his forehead, which was also cold, his lordship opened his eyes, looked up, and shut them again! Mr. Beatty had not quitted, once more, quite five minutes when the steward announced that "he believed his lordship had expired." This report, Mr. Beatty found, was but too well founded. Lord Nelson had breathed his last at thirty minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon; at which time Dr. Scott was in the act of rubbing his lordship's breast, and Mr. Burke supporting the bed under his shoulders.

From the time of Lord Nelson's being wounded, till his death, about two hours and forty-five minutes elapsed; but a knowledge of the decisive victory which was gained, he acquired of Captain Hardy within the first hour-and-a-quarter of this period. A partial cannonade, however, was still maintained, in consequence of the enemy's running ships passing the British at different points. THE LAST DISTANT GUNS WHICH WERE FIRED AT THEIR VAN SHIPS, THAT WERE MAKING OFF, WERE HEARD A MINUTE OR TWO BEFORE HIS LORDSHIP EXPIRED!

Here terminates Dr. Beatty's account of the Last Moments of Lord Nelson! It remains to offer a few observations respecting those parts of his character on which little has been hitherto advanced.

It is not an eulogy on Lord Nelson that is now desireable. Many writers, both in prose and poetry, have already employed themselves in heaping encomiums on his memory. Let us, then, attend to the "authentic narrative" of those sentences which he uttered in the inquisitorial moments of dissolution, when men are supposed to know themselves best, and when the tongue generally pronounces, if it can speak at all, the latent sentiments of the heart! The circumstances, moreover, in which his lordship was placed at this awful crisis—surrounded by the dying and the dead, and insurmountably separated from those concerning whose welfare he seems to have felt the deepest anxiety—these circumstances render whatever he said of the greatest importance in the estimate which

* Dr. Scott and Mr. Burke all along sustained the bed under Lord Nelson's shoulders, which raised him in nearly a semi-recumbent posture; the only position that was supportable to him!

we are to form of him, both as a man and as a hero.

As a man, those who admire connubial constancy, and who consider virtue of this kind indispensable in the definition of true goodness, will not be disposed to think very favourably of Lord Nelson. Something, however, is to be urged in his defence. A late public character,* even while animadverting severely on the conduct of her husband, declares "I do not condemn Mr. R.; I but too well know, that *we cannot command our affections.*" His attachment to Lady Hamilton seems therefore to have been unbounded. It was after the Victory of the Nile that this passion, originating, most probably, in congeniality of dispositions and pursuits, took possession of his soul; and it continued unabated amidst all the horrors attending the Victory of Trafalgar. The celebrated object of his affection alone knows how far she merited the entire confidence of such an admirer.

He is to be commended for the solicitude evinced by him concerning his daughter. As a friend he stands unimpeachable. Of him it may be justly affirmed, that while his enmities were not perpetual, his friendships were immutable.

Patriotism, however, was his governing principle. He loved his friends well; but his country was still dearer to him than his connections. His exultation in the hour of victory, and his consolation in the hour of death, was—HE HAD DONE HIS DUTY!

He seems, notwithstanding the instances which his life exhibited of a particular confidence in the Divine Providence, to have entertained no very correct ideas of genuine piety. His hope of forgiveness and felicity, as expressed by him when on the brink of eternity, because "he had not been a *great* sinner," shews how erroneously he reasoned on the nature of *christian* immortality! Let us, however, charitably believe that his penitence was nevertheless sincere, and that his prayers were accepted.

Such were the errors, and such were the excellencies, of one of the most honourably distinguished men that has appeared in any age or nation.

London, Feb. 4th, 1807. LEO.

On the Moral Happiness of Society.

TO bewail the misery of man; to lament the miscarriage of schemes planned in the fulness of hope, carried on with the fervour of sanguine anticipation, and at last terminating in the torpitude of despair; to develope the cause of misfortunes, and point out its remedies, have ever proved fruitful themes of unavailing discussion.

Such declamations are perhaps as often prompted by vanity as observation: unsuccessful accomplishment being generally attributed to imprudent design; and few having leisure to pity in others the distress they are themselves involved in. Moralists who deplore the ills of humanity, by an easily deduced inference, claim the merit of subverting their malignant influence by superiority of conduct. Had their labors been crowned with success, *motive* might have been justly forgotten in *effect:* but unfortunately, they, in general, only present more forcibly to the view evils beyond their power to cure.

Easy as it may appear to point out the errors of existing systems, and difficult to substitute new and more efficient ones in their stead, the subordinate task should not be despised as trivial, while it so materially conduces to the accomplishment of the more essential one. If on the site of an ill-constructed edifice we wish to erect a commodious mansion, the labor of destroying the first is as necessary as the act of rearing the second. Let it not then be deemed invidious to probe the wound before the efforts are used to heal it; or, in other words, to ascertain why the theories of man have, in general, had so little effect upon his practice.

The grand and fundamental error of most projected schemes of amelioration seems to be, that they wrest facts to meet a favourite system, instead of moulding systems with a view to facts.

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* See Memoirs of the late Mrs. Robinson, written by Herself. Vol. II. page 9.

The improvers of mankind, considered generally, resolve themselves into two classes. The first composed of those, who laying down a few inconclusive, nay, often *disputed*, dogmas for their basis, proceed to argue from them as self-evident axioms; drawing general conclusions with the undeviating strictness of calculation, from facts, which, though frequently occurring, yet as in each instance they may originate in a different *cause*, so in each instance they are likely to produce a variety of *effect*. It is no doubt hard, after having digested a theory which demonstrably proves the approaching millenium of reason, when *mind* shall soar above *matter*, and human energy, unfettered by law, render the mass of population happy and enlightened, to have such beneficial effects rendered dubious, or rather hopeless, by a consideration of the variety of disposition, irregularity of passion, and weakness of determination, characterizing the being to be thus governed by the laws of mixed mathematics. The mind of man, however, from whence springs his actions, and which powerfully sways their personal tendency, unlike lines and curves, sets at naught demonstration; its feelings and sympathies are not to be controuled by rule, nor are their effects open to calculation: we must therefore be contented with alleviating disorders too powerful to be cured.

This first class of moralists may, for the sake of distinction, be termed *philosophical*: in opposition to the second, who lay claim to the epithet *devout*. If the former err through over confidence, the latter indulge a needless and degrading despondency. Like the solitary bird of night, their voices are never heard but amidst surrounding darkness, and then only serve to increase its terrors. Like her too they fly returning light, and, when disappointed of natural, create artificial gloom. An inherent propensity to vice, and a determined enmity to virtue, they regard as the distinguishing qualities of the soul; and from their writings it would appear they consider elegance, or even decency, of language unworthy so degraded a subject. Filthy, vile, and corrupt, are the terms applied to the intellectual principle; and though accordant nature hails man as lord of her works, their gloomy doctrines would sink him beneath the brute, by ascribing his actions to depravity instead of instinct.

Undoubtedly of the two, the latter error is more dangerous than the former. An imaginary elevation may guard the visionary against actions fatal to his superiority, and affording a proof of the fallacy of his reasoning even in its very source; but the hopeless conviction of hereditary guilt blasts each generous feeling, and withers each stimulus to exertion. The mind sunk in the depths of fancied atrocity, checks the innate struggles of virtue as so many proofs of presuming wickedness endeavouring to perform what the immediate interposition of the Deity is alone equal to; and in passive expectancy it awaits the commencement of the miracle. Making an allowance for variety of *species*, to one or other of the above distinguishing *classes* may be referred most of our writers on manners. There are, no doubt, exceptions to this as well as to every other comprehensive rule. But these, while they make not against the *general* truth, by the paucity of their number hardly merit attention as *particular* instances. At all events, our *modern* treatises of this most important subject, almost without exception, handle it according to what has been termed the philosophic or the devout system. As a general conclusion, therefore, it may with justice be assumed, that to over confidence on the one side, which, when the insufficiency of its plans and the futility of its predictions are exposed by experience, too frequently leads to despair; and to unmanly despondency on the other, which, in looking immediately to heaven for an event to be accomplished by human effort, may with propriety be accused of terminating in presumption; is in a great measure to be attributed the unmitigated dominion of vice and its compeer misery over mankind.

And must they still continue to groan under such tyrannic sway? To know nothing of happiness but the conviction of not enjoying it! Nor relief from *present* sorrow, but

in *future* prospect? Are they doomed ever to wander in the maze of false theory? And is there no path which, while it leads to virtue, conducts to comfort? These are questions, the solution of which shall be attempted in a subsequent essay.

January, 1807. C.

Philosophical Speculations.

Sir, Jan. 9. 1807.

As there are many things in general points of natural philosophy, as now and of late presumed and believed which never pleased me, or which I could ever think true; I have now and then when I have had a little leisure, busied myself to reconsider and discuss them in as concise a manner as I could. I have here sent you the beginning of my considerations, which if you be pleased to insert in your useful and pleasing miscellany, you may expect a continuation of further thoughts on the same subject; and will oblige your reader and humble servant,

V. P.

Attraction and vacuum, as they seem in some points to be dependent on each other, I shall briefly treat conjointly; but first concerning the nature of the air, as I can but judge that the general opinions concerning that element are no ways conformable to truth. It is generally said to be capable of being contracted or lessened in volume by pressure; or being dilated by rarifaction to a very great degree; which in my opinion are qualities, or rather defects unworthy so noble an element, and that they who judge so are deceived by appearances.

First, it is to be noted that the air of our atmosphere is a mixed body, of which more than ninety-nine parts in the hundred are etherial air, in which there float innumerable solid bodies of large surface and small solid substance, besides vapours and exhalations of many kinds, as watry, vegetable, animal, mineral, and spiritous, or inflammable fuel of electric fire, &c. But pure etherial air is indeed a corporeal body, but of exceeding great subtility and which easily penetrates the pores of all bodies, and constitutes in fact, the greater part of the bulk of most of them. In cork, e. g. the cork itself scarce makes one hundredth part of its apparent size; if it were otherwise all things of equal dimensions would be of equal weight, and the earth could not keep its orbit, and we should sink down so near the sun that the earth would be destroyed; nay even were their pores filled with vacuities or vacuums (which is an impossible supposition; but which I have often read) it would not save us from that terrible catastrophe, as every thing in that case would weigh much more than they do now: because every corporeal substance being full of pores, and the lighter the more abundantly, the greater part of which being impervious to the atmospherical air, they are consequently full of etherial, secreted from the common air around us, and which being lighter than our common air, acts on bodies in which it is enclosed, as gas, and renders them lighter than they would otherwise be if they were reduced in their volume, and condensed as gold or lead; which may be supposed to have much fewer and smaller pores than lighter bodies. The truth of this has been tried by experiments, e. g. it is well known that the body of an animal weighs more when dead than when alive; as the light etherial air it contained when alive in great part flies away with its natural heat, and the Grecian philosophers of old knew that a bladder when blown up weighs more than before; for as the air it is blown up with is much pent with stretching the bladder, much of the light etherial air it contained flies away in the pressure; so that the air the bladder at last contains is more gross and weighty than the surrounding atmospherical. But a mere vacuity, which is indeed a nonentity, can have no effect; but so far does nature abhor a vacuum, even as death and destruction, to which it is indeed equivalent, that if at the firing of a gun or piece or ordnance, the air did not rush in at the instant of the full discharge of the piece (which gunners acknowledge to be the cause of the report) the gun-barrel would be infallibly shivered in pieces. But it may be said that it is impossible the barrel of the gun can be emptied and filled with air at the same instant; and therefore there

must be an instant of time when it is as nearly empty as can well be imagined; to this I answer, that in gross ponderous bodies there is a vis inertiæ or force of sloth, which generally hinders for an intelligible instant the cause from taking effect, though the cause be sufficient thereto, and would certainly in a sensible instant of time have its effect: I therefore meant a perceivable instant of time.

The old philosophers were very accurate in giving definitions of any thing, as it was a disgrace among them to define, so that their definitions could not be confuted: they were always carefully sifted and disputed. They defined a body to be whatever has length, breadth, and thickness. That definition was received by all their sects except the epicureans for many ages till now. Those epicureans with their atoms and vacuum fell into such absurd opinions and extravagancies, that those who now revive their doctrine would be ashamed of their company, even on account of their ignorance. It was also an undoubted maxim with them, that nothing has no properties nor qualities, which has also remained unconfuted to this day: but this nothing of a vacuum has not only the length, breadth, and thickness, of a definitive body, but other noble qualities, powers, and operations, as I hope to prove. They cannot deny that we can see through a vacuum, otherwise all the heavenly bodies would be invisible, as Sir Isaac Newton will have it that the planets perform their course in vacuo: a vacuum must therefore be diaphanous or transparent; but no doubt can be entertained but that the noble sense of seeing cannot be exercised unless through a continuity of diaphanous or transparent body from the christal part of the eye to the object seen, light at the same time intervening; as a continuity of corporeal substance is also necessary to our hearing, and the more perfect and solid the continuity is, so much the more perfectly and quickly the sound is conveyed to our ears, e. g. If a watch is held to one end of a solid oak tree, though of never so great length, and another person lays his ear to the other end, the ticking of the watch will be heard as perfectly as if the watch were held immediately close to his ear. Descartes judiciously compares the continuity of the christal part of the eye to and through the continuity of the adjacent transparent air, to the continuity of a blind man's stick to his hand with and from objects when he touches them with it to find out what they are, which constant practice enables him to do in a wonderful manner, so that sight is indeed a distant mediate touch, as is experienced when beauty is seen very alluring, as in that case seeing and being seen, cause the same sensation between the sexes as the touch does, whence Job says, 'I have made a covenant with my eyes not to look at a virgin;' and the same proportionally of other objects. If the planets perform the course of their orbits in vacuo, which contains nothing, which is an universal negative, and implies contradiction even in terms, by what cause, effective means, or impulse, can it be effected in empty space; what could keep them in their orbits? Their atmosphere first, and then their other parts by rotation round their axis, would be scattered in particles and for ever lost, as Polignac observes. Indeed if there were so much empty space in the physical world as these gentlemen apprehend, Solomon needed not complain of so much emptiness and vanity in the moral world, as one world would only be like the other. The epicureans had need of a great deal of this vacuum, that their atoms might have good room to move in, for according to them their atoms have kept continually falling downwards; and even now, when the earth, sun, and moon, and all the host of the heavens are formed by their concurrence and adhesion to each other, they keep continually falling in the same manner, and the earth, sun, moon, &c. that are already formed of them keep still descending with them in the same empty space; and as in the empty space there is not even the subtlest air to moderate the quickness of their descent, it must needs be incomprehensible, and why not infinite?

VELLEUS PROFUTURUS.

Excerpts from Dr. Symmons' Life of Milton.

STRICTURES ON DR. JOHNSON'S LIFE OF MILTON.

"WHEN the good or the great are exposed to falsehood by contemporary malignity, and are held up, with questioned virtues and imputed vices, to the execration instead of the applause of their species, we acknowledge the cause of the fact in the corruption of man, and it forms the subject of our regret rather than of our surprize. But when, after a lapse of years sufficient to obliterate the very deepest trace of temporary interest, we observe the activity of passion stagnating into the sullenness of rancour; and see these heroes of our race subjected to the same injuriousness of malice which they had suffered from their personal adversaries, we stare at the consequence of unexpected depravity, and are astonished in as great a degree as we are afflicted.

"This remark is immediately to our present purpose; for this generation has witnessed an attempt on the character of our great writer, which would have done credit to the virulence of his own age. We have seen a new Salmasius, unimpelled by those motives which actuated the hireling of Charles, revive in Johnson; and have beheld the virtuous and the amiable, the firm and constant Milton, who appears to have acted, from the opening to the close of his life,—

"As ever in his great Taskmaster's eye,"

exhibited in the disguise of a morose and a malevolent being;—of a man impatient himself of the social subordination, and yet oppressive to those within his power; of a wretch, in short, who from pride, austerity, and prudence, was at once a rebel, a tyrant, and a sycophant. This atrocious libel has long since reflected discredit on no one but its author; and its falsehood has been so clearly demonstrated by many able persons, and particularly by Blackburne and Hayley, that a new biographer of Milton might well be excused honouring it with his notice. But a regard to the cause of morals, and the best interests of man, seems to justify that indignation, which would brand, again and again, the hand lifted in violation of the illustrious dead. The dead, indeed, are at rest from their labours, and, far from the reach of human malice, are in possession of their reward; but it is discouraging to the weakness of the living, and is consequently calculated to diminish the incentives to virtuous exertion, when it is perceived that no endowments of nature, no accumulations of knowledge, no just and sacred appropriations of talents, can secure the distinguished mortal from those insults of posthumous calumny, which may bring him from the eminence that he has gained, and may level him with the vulgar of the earth."

ON THE REFORMATION AND THE REFORMERS.

"His, Milton's, two books of 'Reformation, touching Church-Government in England,' addressed to a friend, discover earnestness and integrity, and are the produce of a forcible and acute, a comprehensive and richly stored mind.—'And here withall,' he says, 'I invoke the Immortal Deity, revealer and judge of secrets, that wheresoever I have in this book, plainly and roundly (though worthily and truly), laid open the faults and blemishes of fathers, martyrs, or christian emperors, or have inveighed against error and superstition with vehement expressions, I have done it neither out of malice, nor list to speak evil, nor any vain glory; but of mere necessity to vindicate the spotless truth from an ignominious bondage.' The reformation in our church had not proceeded, as he thought, to the proper extent; and the suspension of its progress he attributes principally to its prelates, 'who, though they had renounced the pope, yet hugged the popedom and shared the authority among themselves.' He gives a minute history of the church of England from its birth; and, explaining the causes of what he deemed to be its imperfect separation from that of Rome, and its halting at a distance behind the other reformed churches, he pays no great respect to the venerable names of our early reformers, who attested the purity of their motives with their blood. Though excellent, they were still, indeed, fallible men; and, admitting that their example or their

doctrine could be employed as the shield of error, every true christian would join with our author in exclaiming, 'more tolerable it were for the church of God, that all those names (of Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, &c.) were utterly abolished, like the brazen serpent, than that men's fond opinions should thus idolize them, and the heavenly truth be thus captivated."

A SONNET BY THE AUTHOR'S DAUGHTER.

"Though the regular Sonnet has not been a favourite with the present times; and has seen its name, without its power, usurped by a poem of fourteen lines in the elegiac stanza; it has been constructed with eminent success by more than one of those ladies, whose poetic talents have formed a distinguishing feature in the character of our immediate age. It will be obvious that I allude, more particularly, to a few exquisite sonnets from the pen of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and to a greater number of them from that of Miss Seward, the merit of which has been acknowledged and ratified by the taste of an applauding public. But I wish to explain, that I allude also to another female muse, whose name is yet unknown to the world, who can no longer warble her melodies upon earth, and who is now in that place, to which human praise in its highest elevation can never ascend. When the reader has perused the following Sonnet, chosen from others in my possession, solely for the melancholy, I had almost said the prophetic peculiarity of its subject, let him know that the writer of it was only in the middle of her twelfth year, and that, when she had just completed her fourteenth year, she closed a life as amiable for piety and sweetness as it was remarkable for genius. Let him know, also, that this Sonnet, which was once read by me with exquisite delight, not unmingled, perhaps, with pride, is now transcribed by me with tears, which can never cease to flow, when the idea obtrudes itself of the daughter whom I lately had, and have no more.

"ON A BLIGHTED ROSE-BUD.

Scarce had thy velvet lips imbibed the dew,
And Nature hail'd thee infant queen of May;
Scarce saw thine opening bloom the sun's broad ray,
And to the air its tender fragrance threw,
When the North-Wind enamoured of thee grew;
And by his cold rude kiss thy charms decay:
Now droops thy head, now fades thy blushing hue;
No more the queen of flowers, no longer gay.
So blooms a maid, her guardians—health and joy—
Her mind array'd in innocency's vest—
When suddenly, impatient to destroy,
Death clasps the virgin to his iron breast:
She fades—the parent, sister, friend deplore
The charms and budding virtues now no more.

"CAROLINE SYMMONS."

Nov. 27, 1800.

On the late Lord Thurlow.

LORD Thurlow was a striking instance of anomaly, in the general rule of the goddess fortune. Very seldom does it occur that a man of his disposition becomes the architect of his own fortune. Rough and boisterous as Æolus, unaccommodating as John Bull, indolent as a Spanish grandee, he seemed of all mankind the least likely to attract the regard of patrons, and was utterly incapable of those arts by which men are accustomed to thrive in courts. He possessed a natural quickness of parts and sagacity, together with that promptitude of decision, so often found in bold minds of middling depth. He had acquired a moderate share of learning. Happily for his character, his sturdiness and vigour were often apparent in the cause of justice, to which he had a strong bias from nature, and from which he never deviated, but through the blindness of prejudice. Nature, thinking it sufficient to make Thurlow just, bestowed on others of her family the softer virtues of sensibility, sympathy, and condescension.

The accidental circumstance of a litigation of high consequence, proved the foundation-stone of Lord Thurlow's fortune. A man of talents, capable of wading suddenly through a mass of legal drudgery, was in immediate request:—as it often happens, both in high and low life, men of generally indolent characters are

equal to great temporary exertions, and oftimes the encouraging prospect of ultimate success is sufficient to stifle the general feeling in such, and to bring them through to the goal. Two causes fortunately concurred to favour the progress of Thurlow: he was of that profession, of all others, the most favourable to advancement in life; and his political principles coincided, not only in semblance, but in ardent reality, with those of the faction which (under whatever ostensible persons, titles or pretensions) has been invariably paramount in our government, during the present reign. Lord Thurlow's mind was, however, accessible to modern light, and the shock which his prejudices received, was not only a source of much disquiet in his latter days, but, *inter alia*, the cause of his bearing, of late years, no ostensible share in public business. It is well known that Lord Thurlow was one of the earliest and chief instructors of the juvenile and heaven-born minister; and it has been said by near observers, that had his Lordship's advice been taken, in some very important points, the Jehu-like career of the court would have been moderated, and the character of Pitt, in some degree, rescued from those stains which now, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of factious sophistry and prejudice, must eternally adhere to it. The haughty soul of Pitt would not truckle to a man whom he perceived to be his superior only in years, and Pitt had not the discernment justly to appreciate that species of superiority. The struggles of these two, and they related to subjects of far greater moment than was generally supposed, became constant and violent, when a feather turned the scale; as great revolutions sometimes have arisen from the most trifling and contemptible sources. A single word, and that of the most ludicrous type, here proved decisive: and Pitt, who had hitherto endured, with as much patience at least as could be expected from the irascibility of his temperament, the ferociousness of his overbearing competitor, lost not only his remaining stock of patience, but even nearly his wits, at being foully branded with the designation of *a vermin!*——in public debate. Nothing could close the breach made by this formidable word —neither the cajoling representations of mutual friends, the common interests of party, nor even the interposition of authority. It came to this point, one or the other must be lost to the court, and the king's friends determined on keeping the younger. *Thus perished Don Mathias de Silva, for sending mal apropos, a billet-doux:* and thus did a * for making an *improper* use of the word vermin!

Lord Thurlow, however, continued to the end of his life an honorary member of the interior cabinet, and was ever consulted, on great emergencies, by that ruling party before which both Pitt and Fox were compelled to bow with submission. And it is honourable to the memory of this nobleman, to record the fact, that if not beloved, he was respected, and his opinion held in high estimation by both parties; and that he kept them both at a commanding and equal distance. O.

Waller, and the Bermudas.

Nor shall BERMUDAS long the Muse detain,
Whose fragrant forests bloom in WALLER'S strain. Gay's Poem, 'The Fan.'

Farewell to Bermuda, and long may the bloom
Of the lemon and myrtle its vallies perfume;
May Spring to eternity hallow the shade
Where Ariel has warbled and WALLER has stray'd!
Thomas Moore's Epistles, Odes, &c.

DID Waller actually visit the Bermudas?—This question cannot be uninteresting to those who feel solicitous to ascertain the accuracy of biographical details, and elucidate the transactions of distinguished individuals.

Almost all writers of the Life of Waller have taken up either one side or the other, on this subject; but the poets who have commemorated him in different compositions, agree, when alluding to his poem on Bermuda, that, at some period of his existence, he really made a voyage to this place. Surely it is not merely the love of fiction, which has produced their unanimity on this point!

In endeavouring to establish the

circumstance of Waller's actually having been at Bermuda, the difficulty, if any, seems to consist in determining at what period of his eventful career this transaction occurred. This is a task which I would willingly transfer to one among the various readers of the Universal Magazine; but which, should it not shortly be undertaken by some anonymous friend, I shall hereafter proceed to execute*.

February 2d, 1807. LEO.

Prophetic Indications of the Present Times.

Les gens sensés ne sont pas la dupe de ce grand mot: la monarchie universelle — Il y a un autre espece de monarchie universelle non seulment tres possible, mais reelle. Ce ne sont pas de grand armees que la procurent; ce sont les richesses, le commerce, une constitution sage, des maximes, et une conduite que aient du moins l'apparence de la justice. C'est par la qu'un petit Etat parvient a eclipser le plus vast monarchies.

Anon. 1754.

SIR,

THE apposite quotation of the Latin stanzas in your Magazine for January, which exhibit a moral picture not less awful than true of our present unparalleled situation, I believe must make a very strong impression upon every reflecting mind. When wholesome, though perhaps ungrateful truths of this nature are proclaimed in the immediate ear of apostacy, venality, and corruption, the man who has the courage to speak first, certainly deserves the reward of true patriotism, and, besides this meritorious qualification, perhaps he has no small claim to the fidelity of a martyr.

To the enlightened politics of the Universal Magazine, another respectable testimony has been lately added by the Author of *War in Disguise*, in his late tract entitled *The Dangers of the Country*. In the eleventh section, where he treats of the dreadful corruption of morals, he adds, "While I contemplate all these sure and tremendous consequences of a conquest by France, it reminds me of the vengeance denounced against that great commercial city, the Babylon that is yet to be destroyed.—

"Alas, alas, that great city Babylon, that mighty city, for in one hour is thy judgment come. And the merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her, for no man buyeth her merchandize any more. The merchandize of gold and silver and precious stones, of pearls and fine linen, and purple silk and scarlet, &c. &c. and slaves and souls of men. For in one hour so great riches is come to nought. And every ship-master, and all the company in ships, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off. And cried, when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, What city is like unto this great city!" —See Revelations, chap. xviii. 10.

This author's apology for making a quotation from the New Testament, shall also be mine for extending the application of the scripture he has introduced: he says, "In thus availing himself of the forcible and awful language of inspiration to express ideas which his mind labours to convey, he trusts he shall not be accused of presumptuously interpreting this prophecy, as predictive of the fate of his country. Besides, he adds, this prophecy is by most, if not all commentators, supposed to relate to the destruction of Papal Rome.

The great names of Grotius and Hammond are exceptions to this conclusion; and if this author had consulted Scripture, he would have given up the idea of confining the notion of Babylon to Papal Rome alone and exclusively. He might soon be convinced that this great city, or rather this great community, is designated under a double character, religious and political, ecclesiastical and civil.

An expression was once used of something *behind a throne stronger than the throne itself*. Nothing can

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* The Editor of a very elegant modern selection of poems, in two vols. entitled the 'Lyre of Love,' says, in his biographical sketch of our poet, "Waller accompanied the Earl of Warwick, in 1640, to the Bermuda Islands, partly to recover, by absence, from the effect of disappointed passion." There is here an allusion to the poet's attachment to the Lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of Robert Earl of Leicester, "the SACHARISSA whose perfections he successfully studied to immortalize."

bear a stronger resemblance to this influence than *the abuse of the mercantile interest*. This assertion may at first appear irrelevant to the subject; however, the alarming evil of the increase of fictitious, and the decay of real, wealth, has been asserted by Goldsmith, and some of our best writers—

> Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Now, in the strong figurative language of the New Testament, this wealth is the golden cup in the hands of the great political sorceress, which was to be so fatally administered to all the kings of the earth, or of Europe, that it was to end in drawing them into a destructive and fruitless opposition against the great character, a man, described in Rev. xix. 16. who, like Nebuchadnezzar, that ancient scourge of nations, is called King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

The interest, against which so much of the grand machinery in the Revelations is brought to act, is evidently *mercantile*. Neither, in the Old or New Testaments, are there any crimes declared against with such frequency and vehemence as those of the *merchant*. One Prophet seems to sum them up in the character of Ephraim—Ephraim is a merchant; the balances of deceit are in his hands, he loveth to oppress. To the avarice and ambition of merchants, the depopulation of cities, and the fall of empires and kingdoms, are expressly imputed.—And it is not less evident, that the Babylon of the Revelations is represented by the prophetic symbols, as a Metropolis of Merchants, and not of Monks and Priests. Yet modern Rome, as well as her predecessor, was, till very lately, at the head, as it were, of the potentates who resisted the power that has lately overthrown her; but though the head has been cut off, several members of her body politic still remain. The political interest which with modern Rome became extinct, her still surviving members wish to revive, and to restore the antient order of things with all its abuses; not for the sake of piety, but merely for the profit they derived from it, because they are οι εμποροι της γης—the emphatically, the only, or the principal merchants of the earth.—Rev. xviii. 11.

The Roman writers tell us of the *War of the Slaves*; some future historians may hereafter take notice of *the Merchants' War*, caried on by another great and enlightened nation! They may also inform posterity that Rome was much stronger in her political members than ever she was in her ecclesiastical head; however, the fact is this:—

Mystical Babylon, or Rome, is exhibited in the prophetic writings under the compound character of an ecclesiastical and secular city, community or interest; and in this nefarious interest, since France has been broken off from the connection, the whole of the *Germanic Empire* and all its dependencies, and allies, are included. Therefore, upon the strength of the sacred predictions, the political destruction of the whole has been foreseen, and declared by some commentators, whose best vouchers are the facts themselves, which have since occurred. These are what I call *Prophetic Indications* of the present times, and, quoting some of these, I shall conclude my observations.

The German Emperor, says Mr. Whiston, in his *Essay upon the Revelation of St. John*, p. 299, of the second Edition, London 1744, "is the most proper image of that Cæsarean Head. Nay, he takes himself and many others take him to be a continuation of the same, and accordingly he is stiled to this very day Cæsar; his Cæsarean Majesty, and the Sacred Roman Emperor." In page 303, Mr. Whiston observes that, according to the account given by Esdras and St. John, of this great and persecuting head of the Roman Eagle, he is to survive the ten kings' tyrannical dominion, and yet to perish (politically as we have seen that he has), before the second or final fall of Babylon, &c.

In page 322, Mr. Whiston observes, "Upon these same premises, it is also easy to foretel that the *German Empire* will not soon come to a conclusion, but will do so, some time between this period 1736, and that period 1866."

But the anonymous author of an-

other work, entitled "The Scheme of Divine Providence," &c. &c. set forth in an Essay on the Prophetic Writings, particularly Daniel, Esdras, and the Apocalypse, published in 1750, is more striking in his observations upon the Germanic or Roman Empire. He says, that when this Empire would be in the circumstances described in Daniel, Chap. II. 34, 35, "Almighty God himself shall set up a kingdom by the immediate interposition of his providence, which from small beginnings would soon become so very powerful that it would attack and overturn and put an end to the German Empire in the first place, and afterwards all the governments which had ever been under the four great monarchies, the government of that nation only excepted, in which the Kingdom of God itself would be at that time set up, an event which would prove so very fatal to the monarchies just spoken of, as to prevent their establishment any more upon the like impious and tyrannical principles. But that, on the contrary, the kingdom of God would extend its Empire over the whole world, under the direction and management of a certain nation or people, which, by the appointment of God, would exist and flourish at the times here pointed out, as also to be the asylum for the true religion to take her abode in for *protection, maintenance*, and *defence*."

The unprejudiced observer would certainly admit that the present times have been prophetically indicated in the past, if he considers that within the course of the last sixteen years the ancient kingdom of France has been extinguished, together with the Gallican Church, the Pontificate, the Germanic Empire, the whole support of the Hierarchy, both spiritual and temporal, including several protestant kingdoms and states which had entered into the successive coalitions against France. In the mean while, the Roman Church has been radically reformed—all the dominions of the ecclesiastical princes secularized—Celibacy, Monasteries, and other religious foundations abolished—the protestant religion put upon the same footing with the catholic—and lastly, the Jews politically and morally restored to the free exercise and enjoyment of all their rights, civil and religious. Such in reality are the *Prophetic Indications of the Present Times*.

I presume, Sir, that since political writers of character have began to quote scriptural authority, you will have no objection to candid and philosophic disquisitions upon this broad bottom. The *rational christian* only can be qualified for such important investigation. What theologians have called the *Millenium*, Bishop Butler in his Analogy accounts for upon the principles of common sense and sound policy. To disabuse the human mind of pretended mysteries would be an essential benefit. I am, Sir,

Your's, ANTI-MERCATOR.

LITERARY COMMON-PLACE BOOK.

WANT OF SNOW.—The present winter has been remarkable for unseasonable weather. In England there has scarcely been any Frost, and still less of Snow; circumstances to which may be attributed the present catalogue of our national maladies—head aches, rheumatics, asthmas, rapid consumptions, and, perhaps, what are now called mad dogs! Had he existed among us at this day, fearful would have been the apprehensions of Phillips, who, in his poem entitled 'Cider,' assures the agriculturist that—

> Nothing profits more
> Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see
> Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
> Nutritious! Secret nitre lurks within
> The porous wet, quickening the languid glebe.
>
> Book 2, Lines 184 to 188.

MR. POTE, THE ETON BOOKSELLER.—It is not often that the matrimonial union of a bookseller has been celebrated in the language of poetry. The following lines, notwithstanding, are to be found in the 'Asylum for Fugitive Pieces:' they were, probably,

the extemporary production of some Eton Wag, who was acquainted both with the late Thomas Pote and Miss Kendall:—

ON THE MARRIAGE OF MR. THOMAS POTE, FORMERLY BOOKSELLER AT ETON.

Gaudia poetica, vel poetica.

What were the few frail joys of mortal life,
Without the first and best—a wedded wife?
Without a wife on whom thy soul might doat,
What were thy lot, O man; or thine, O P—?
Miss MARY KENDALL—Kendall, now, no more—
Brings to thy arms of joys a plenteous store.
Had she been coy, in vain thy fortune made,
Still had'st thou plied the typographic trade.
But, ah!—fair fate—nor cruel she, nor coy,
Rejects th'advances of her amorous boy;
Pleas'd, she assents—winds catch the joyful note;
She yields, she smiles, she weds her happy P—!
Need I relate how gay to church they hied,
With looks of cordial comfort, side by side;
And he the bridegroom was, and she the bride?
How fine his clothes? how gorgeous she was seen?
Some say in *Pea*, and some in *Kendall* green;
Or how the bridegroom, solace of his soul,
By way of portion, touch'd the *Kendall cole*.
How blythe the evening pass'd with mirthful glee,
And the bride play'd—'I love my love' with P;
And how in *sheets* he *press'd* the blooming dame,
Bound in his arms, and *titled* with his name?
Hail, happy Pair! Still on each other doat;
Female on male, and male on female P—!
And may your own endeavours, and God's grace,
Give you in whom, united, we may trace
The Mother's virtue, and the Father's face;
In breeches some, and some in petticoats,
A playful progeny of pretty POTES!

Poets are not always prophets. It is, however, the uncommon fate of the poem just cited, that the anticipations of the author have been verified. Mr. T. Pote (who deceased a few years since) actually lived to see, as this Epithalamium had predicted, from his marriage with Miss Kendall,

"A playful progeny of pretty Potes!"

This anecdote brings to the recollection of the writer, another respecting an eminent bookseller now living; who, being congratulated by a great Divine on the *accouchment* of his wife, and the increase of his children, replied, with a most respectful bow, —"I thank you, Sir! You know, the Scripture says *Blessed is the man who has his quiver full of them.*"

QUACK DOCTORS!—What metamorphoses, to those who remember the thespian-like exhibitions formerly held on Tower-Hill, and the strolling-peregrinations of empirics:—the sledges of quack-doctors are now transformed into carriages, their jack-puddings are improved into livery-servants, and newspapers, instead of cryers, proclaim their feats!!!

ROME; or, SCRIPTURAL BABYLON.—Thuanus, the historian, affirms that "when the realm of France was interdicted by the violent proceedings of Pope Julius, Lewis 12th, otherwise noted for a moderate prince, caused coins of gold to be stamped with his own image, and this superscription—"*Perdam nomen Babylonis è terra!*" Thuanus had himself seen several impressions of this medal. He adds, "this Catholic King was so much incensed, at that time, respecting the Pope's usurpation, that he anticipated Luther in applying *Babylon* to *Rome*."

France, indeed, did not acknowledge the extreme jurisdiction of the Pope in the time of Henry 3d; and it is questionable, from the conduct of the emperor Charles the 5th, of Philip the Fair, and of our first Edward, among other instances which might be adduced, Whether the Temporal Supremacy of the Pope ever was allowed, by any state, to the extent we have been so long accustomed to believe?

MARITIME SUPREMACY, however cavilled at by the philosophical pedant, is indispensable to the independence of Britain. Lord Bacon characterises the empire of the ocean as an epitome of universal power. Let us therefore unanimously exclaim, in the words of a once favourite sentiment,—"If the Sea must not be our Empire, may it be our Grave!"

SYSTEM OF SPIES, IN FRANCE.—Englishmen will read with surprise, as they ought exultingly to contrast with it their own situation even at this

day, the account given in the letters of a 'Belgian Traveller' of the State of Society under the government of Napoleon!—The Spies all over France (says this writer), we were assured, amounted to near a million, and were divided into twelve different classes. 1st, The court spies, or courtiers employed by Bonaparte to watch his wife, brothers, sisters, grand dignitaries, and other courtiers about him. 2d, Military spies; these were generals, officers, and even soldiers, engaged to report the actions and conversations of their superiors or equals. 3d, Diplomatic spies; of these many were foreigners, some secretaries, others servants in the confidence or engaged about the foreign ambassadors at Paris. 4th, Office spies. These were *chefs de bureaux*, or clerks in the offices of ministers, some senators in the senate, some councellors of state in the privy council, some legislators, some tribunes, some judges, and even some members of the National Institute, who reported regularly to the emperor what was suspicious or seditious in the manners or language of their colleagues, of their superiors or inferiors. 5th, Financial spies. These were employed about the stock exchange, at the bank, or in the counting-houses of stock brokers and bankers, and gave in an account of their principal transactions. 6th, Commercial spies. These acted with regard to merchants and manufacturers, as the financial spies did with regard to brokers and bankers. 7th, Fashionable spies. These were men of insinuating address, and of an elegant dress and deportment, who frequented all fashionable parties; who had themselves their dinner and supper parties, their routs and balls. 8th, Theatrical spies. These had free admittance into all theatres and green-rooms, inspected and reported the conduct of the performers, of the authors, as well as that of the audience. 9th, Gambling-house spies. Their head quarters were at gambling tables, and in lottery offices. 10th, Coffee house and public gardens' spies. They were stationary in all hotels, coffee-houses, and gardens. Under their department were also all public or private brothels, restaurateurs, and eating-houses. 11th, Street spies. These not only reported what occurred in the streets, but tried by the aid of servants, to insinuate themselves into private families. 12th, Travelling spies. These were never still, or remained in one place, but passed most of their time in diligencies and stage coaches; at ordinaries and inns much resorted to by travellers. One of this last class, I suppose, informed against the officers at Abbeville, and against our companion at Autun.

Besides these, our narrator said that numbers of private and of *female* spies, were registered at the police. The former surrounded men in high stations, or individuals of great talents; the latter watched their fathers, their husbands, their lovers, their brothers, and their friends.

Of these spies some are regularly paid, but the greater numbers are persons who either obtain their livelihood by terrifying individuals, and extort contributions in making themselves known as police agents, as they are styled by courtesy, and by selling their protection to girls of the town, and petty offenders; or such whose trade cannot be exercised without a licence or present from the police minister, who never grants it them before they *take the oath of espionage*, and inscribe their names among the spies.

TOMB OF LAURA.—At dinner today (continues the 'Belgian Traveller') I happened to mention the tomb of Petrarch's Laura, which I often visited formerly in the convent where she was buried; and of which I this morning, in vain, inquired the place. "There is nothing singular in your disappointment," said one of the party, "the convent in which her ashes reposed, is sold and demolished, and the chapel, in which a tomb-stone indicated her rest, is now transformed into a stable of mules and of jackasses. If you will take a walk after dinner, you shall have an opportunity to deplore this shocking outrage offered to beauty and genius." I accompanied him; the chapel was inhabited by six mules and their drivers, as civilized and sensible as

themselves, and by two jackasses, laying down on the tomb-stone of Laura. It was not without some difficulty, that we could remove them so far as to see that of the inscription, nothing remained but "LAURA." . . . . . and "*requiescat in pace.*" No! not even her remains have been left unpolluted by the abominable monsters, that revered nothing, either sacred, respectable, or admirable.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To MYSELF.

FOOL that thou wert, weak doting Heart of Mine!
Hailing the future, to descry no care;
Think that thy risen day must clearly shine,
Nor deem deceitful all that seem'd so fair.

Thou might'st have known,—so easily 'twere seen,
Had'st thou but chosen to have ope'd thine eyes,—
That Nature wore not one eternal green
And sometimes kind, and sometimes cloudy skies.

Yet when this wisdom gain'd, not less the fool
Did other deeds as speedily proclaim:
Shew to what purpose thou had'st 'gain thy school,
How lightly learnt of life's important game.

Now doubly Fool! that when the tempest burst,
Seeking each hedge,—'twere folly shaming geese!—
Thou did'st not see, that from thy shelter, curs'd,
O silly sheep! thou'dst 'scape with half thy fleece!

'Twere strange to tell—how thou did'st love and joy,
Even thus experienc'd: Joy, undamp'd by tears;
Love, such as never gave the wily boy;
And, full of hopes, admit no iffing fears.

Early of love, thou might'st have understood
That fickle woman was a very snare,
When, at girls' boarding-schools, thou saw'st on wood,
Near garden-walls, "Of Men-traps here Beware"

Many, the kindly caution thou did'st pass,
Unheeded oft—Tales did a parent frame,
Of friends most false. Still, by each wheedling lass
Thou'rt caught; by friends, so seeming fair, the same!

Yes! still is wont this doating Heart of Mine,
To start just where its racings first begun;
Still, it would loiter in a world divine,
Then rouse, and all its wonted megrims run.

Well—and for aught that I, when wise, discern,
Since wisdom sometimes glimpses even on me,
It seems that each should take his giddy turn,
And, for himself, learn what his fellows see.

Poor are the axioms, that to life relate,
Which sit-still teaching ever shall impart;
Not fit, indeed, t'enlighten much the pate,
Though fit, quite fit, to trim and sear the heart!

Most happy he,—the world may deem him not—
Who of that world's vile wisdom just retains
Enough to smooth and equipoise his lot;
Enough to firm, but not to square, his brains:

Who well has learnt all transports to becalm,
But those which rightly-temper'd feelings claim;
Who to misfortune yields her kindest balm,
And pities more, where much he knows to blame!

For too, too many in this world acquire
More than poor fallibility can bear:
Their breasts no longer heave tumultuous fire,
But gall, and pride, and callousness are there!

And certes sooner must the Muse forgive
Who youthful glows though verging on the tomb,
Than one whose sordid senses long outlive
The heart's best juices and its vernal bloom.

So that, thou silly doating Heart of Mine!
Even take thy course, and all but worldly prove;
Be firm, be wise,—but never to resign,
If thou can'st boast them, frankness, fire, and love!

1799—1800. LEO.

THE GHOST.

I SLEPT one night where death had been,
Yet nothing felt to fear allied,
Though laid, I think, the clothes between
In which erewhile a woman died:

But, when to bed I 'gan repair,
The maid who lighted me to rest,
She gave a more than mortal stare
While pointing to that bed unblest!

"And don't you *now*, sweet Jane," I said,
"Expect a visit from the tomb?
"And don't you, when you go to bed,
"Quake as you glance around the room?"

"No dread have I," replied sweet Jane,
"Of bodies, rising from the grave;
"I ever held such terrors vain,
"Though sometimes they appal the brave.

"The living, not the dead, I fear;
"And tremble, lest some wild affright
"Should drive *you*, from the chamber here,
"Up to *my* unlock'd room to-night!"

1802. AMICUS.

TO MISS CR****N.

LADY! thou art indeed most winning,
Thy charms not easily withstood;
Surely thou might'st well tempt to sinning
The purest sons of flesh and blood!

One may not meet such sweets unruffled,
The heart is apt to pit-a-pat;
And though some things were dungeon-muffled,
Too soon we feel what they'd be at.

Then quit, yes quit each scene of pleasure,
If, as 'tis said, thou dost delight,
Shewing thyself the rarest treasure,
To leave us in more wretched plight.

And yet, who takes not all reported,
Must deem thy goodness much belied.
I, by thy graces most transported,
Can't think thee only to be eyed!

Those hills of snow, I mean so seeming,
O'er which the suns of beauty roll,
With more than vestal fires are teeming;—
They heave the movements of the soul

Those cheeks, so chubby and so dimpled;
Those lips, where rosy wantons play,
Right wicked now, and now half-simpled;
Can never drive us rogues away.

Thy very steps are all expression;
Thy glances shoot contagious fire:
Thou can'st not chide, O sweet confession!
The feelings which thy charms inspire.

1799. OMA.

CRITICISM.

MEMOIRS *of* COLONEL HUTCHINSON.
[*Concluded.*]

THE conscientious levellers, it appears, in the time of Cromwell, resembled in one particular the philosophical Girondists under Lewis the 16th,—they wished to revolutionize to a certain extent only; when they had succeeded in subverting the throne, they did not indeed wish to be overthrown themselves. But, as in our days, there then

"Rose up after in that name a people who endeavoured the levelling of all estates and qualities, which these sober levellers were never guilty of desiring, but were men of just and sober principles, of honest and religious ends, and therefore hated by all the designing self-interested men of both factions. Colonel Hutchinson had a great intimacy with many of these; and, so far as they acted according to the just pious and public spirit which they professed, owned and protected them as far as he had power."

With what skill has Mrs. Hutchinson here laboured not merely to palliate the enormities of these secular fanatics, but even to vindicate their conduct and views, and exhibit them to posterity as exemplars of virtue and patriotism and religion!!! The infatuation of the human mind is really astonishing. She sees no evil in putting rebellion into motion, and warmly seconding its first efforts; yet she is quite shocked to find that its progress can not be checked at a given point, and that to the tumultuous billows of civil discord, as well as to those of the ocean, it is not for man to decree—"Hitherto shall ye go, but no farther!"

Justice, however, requires us to say of Colonel Hutchinson, that he seems to have acted from his conviction of the merits of the cause which he asserted, and that he conducted himself, on all occasions, with uncommon integrity. Though he wholly disapproved of Cromwell's ambitious aims, and expressed his dissent from them to Oliver himself, he afterwards saved him from a conspiracy that had been formed against his life.

Cromwell now received Hutchinson with open arms; and, having in vain endeavoured to obtain of him any information concerning the persons who had engaged to assassinate him,

excepting such as was required to frustrate the execution of their purpose, he thanked him in the warmest manner, adding 'Dear Colonel! why will you not come in, and act among us?' Finding his friend immoveable, Cromwell, with a dissimulation habitual to him,

"Seemed to receive his honest plainness with the greatest affection that could be, and acknowledged his precipitateness in some things, and *(with tears in his eyes!)* complained how Lambert had put him upon all those violent actions, for which he now accused him and sought his ruin. He expressed an earnest desire to restore the people's liberties, and to take and pursue more safe and sober counsels; and wound up all with a very fair courtship of the colonel, to engage with him, offering him any thing he would account worthy of him."

Such were the characters whom it was the business of Oliver Cromwell to cajole, and such were the arts by which he lulled them into security, and triumphed over their imbecility! While, however, the greater number of his co-adjutors required to be flattered or deluded, there were a few to be removed or overawed. Cromwell knew his parts, and, it must be owned, acted them all with superlative dexterity. He had accordingly determined to secure the person of Colonel Hutchinson, when "Death imprisoned himself, and confined all his vast ambition, and all his cruel designs, in the narrow compass of a grave!"

Public affairs soon took a new turn, and opinion reverted to its wonted channel. Even Mrs. H, staunchly republican as she is, confesses—and, in her mouth, this avowal is of the highest importance—that "*the presbyterians* had long since *espoused the royal interest, when they found they could not obtain the reins of government in their own hands, and exercise dominion over all their brethren.*" Indeed this very party, on the Restoration of Royalty, was the most violent in calling for vengeance upon those who had been instrumental in the death of King Charles!

Colonel Hutchinson could not recant his former opinions nor temporize under existing circumstances. He was at last seized, and, after removals to different prisons, confined finally in Sandown Castle, on the coast of Kent, where he expired on September 3d, 1664. His remains, according to his own request, were carried to Owthorpe, where a monument was erected to his memory, with an inscription that is supposed to have been supplied by his widow. Mrs. Hutchinson was left with several children.

Colonel Hutchinson must not be confounded with the revolutionary rabble, who are incited by rapine, and instigated by ferocity, without distinction as to the objects of their enmity, and without regard to any public end. He could not be induced, as we have seen, to second the lawless designs of the Protector; and, after the re-establishment of the monarchy, though he refused to disclaim his former political tenets, he desired it to be believed, respecting the lenity extended by Charles II. towards the enemies of his royal father, "he had that sense of it that befitted an Englishman, a christian, and a gentleman." He was one of those public characters, of whose exertions politicians more crafty, and not less able, are continually on the watch to avail themselves. Had he flourished in settled and tranquil times, the amiableness of his manners and the firmness of his virtues would have rendered him the ornament of social life, useful and beloved: he would, perhaps, have been then signalized in the church militant, instead of heading the military of his country; his would have been a spiritual, and not a temporal, warfare.

A Sporting Tour through various parts of France, in the Year 1802; *including a concise description of the Sporting Establishments, Mode of Hunting, and other Field-Amusements, as practised in that country; with general Observations on the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Husbandry, and Commerce; Strictures on the Customs and Manners of the French People; with a View of the comparative Advantages of Sporting in France and England. In a series of Letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of Darlington. To which is prefixed an Account of*

French Wolf-Hunting. By Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, Yorkshire. Illustrated with upwards of eighty correct and picturesque Delineations, from original drawings from Nature, by Mr. Bryant, and other eminent artists. In 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

DURING the short lived peace procured by the treaty of Amiens, when fashion prescribed the nescessity of a visit to France, to all those who were at a loss how to apply their time and their money, the press teemed, as might naturally be expected, with tours, descriptions, &c. &c. of that country. Following, however, with scarcely any deviation, the same uniform track, all these writers have contented themselves with singing the "Praise of Paris," without condescending to notice any other portion of the widely extended Gallic empire. Paris was the *ne plus ultra* of their peregrinations, and having gratified their curiosity with a sight of that luxurious capital, they hastened home to give their countrymen an account of its follies, its glories, and its magnificence.

Under these circumstances, the appearance of a work like that now before us must prove doubly agreeable. The author, Colonel Thornton, a gentleman long known in the annals of sporting, enjoyed opportunities peculiarly favorable to the completion of the task he has here undertaken. He went to France for the purpose of enquiring into the state of sporting in that country, and with the intention of purchasing a domain and settling there; but various circumstances of a civil and political nature frustrated this design. These objects led him of course to take an attentive survey of the face and condition of the provinces through which he travelled: and the indulgence of his favourite diversions, by associating himself with their inhabitants, gave him an acquaintance with their disposition and manners. The nature of his errand not only procured our traveller personal interviews with some of the leading characters in the administration, but also with the man who then governed France under the title of First Consul; while it opened to him the doors of almost every mansion near which he passed, and every where ensured him the most flattering reception. In addition to these advantages which the Colonel possessed over ordinary travellers, he was accompanied by artists of eminence, whose spirited designs of such objects as he judged worthy of notice, illustrate and enrich these volumes. The value of these graphic embellishments must be considerably enhanced in the estimation of the curious and inquisitive reader, when he is informed that most of them were executed by a gentleman to whom nature herself seems to have refused the ability to become an artist. We allude to Mr. Bryant, who, though a cripple in his hands from his birth and at this time scarcely twenty-five years of age, astonishes all those to whom he is known by the exercise of talents that appeared to have been so expressly denied him.

It may perhaps be necessary to observe, that the Colonel himself is not the editor of these espistolary communications: they were presented by him to an old schoolfellow, who, by the fortuitous occurrences of life, has become much reduced in his circumstances; and who received full permission to dispose of them to his own exclusive advantage. This circumstance, while it does great honor to the feelings of the Colonel, is fully sufficient to account for various slight inaccuracies that may be perceived throughout the work.

To do justice to this splendid performance a much greater latitude would be required than the limits within which we are confined. We shall therefore sketch, as briefly as possible, the course of the author's route, in order to shew what parts of France came under this survey. Having embarked at Brighton he landed at Dieppe, and thence proceeded by way of Rouen to Paris. His residence in the metropolis was varied by frequent excursions in its environs. Versailles, Ermenonville, where the enthusiastic Rousseau spent the concluding portion of his chequered life, Meuden, Grosbois, the residence of the great Moreau, and other places successively engaged his attention. We next find him undertaking a journey to Orleans, and

making a tour of the adjacent country, and visiting, before his return to Paris, the magnificent palaces of Chantaloup, formerly the property of the Duke of Choiseul, and Fontainbleau, once a favourite residence of the monarchs of France.

The author was soon induced to set out on a still longer expedition. Having received information that the provinces recently ceded by Germany to France, and which till then belonged to the circle of the Upper Rhine, not only abounded with game, but likewise with situations peculiarly adapted to the sports of the field, the Colonel resolved to pay them a visit. He accordingly traversed the departments formerly composing Champagne and Lorraine, but on his arrival in the countries which were the object of his journey, he found himself totally disappointed in the expectations he had been taught to form.

This is succeeded by the details of a second excursion to Orleans and Chanteloup, for which princely domain Colonel Thornton was in treaty. Next follows a copious description of the far-famed Chantilly, the splendid residence of the family of Condé. The remainder of the work is occupied with particulars relative to Paris and with the author's return to England, by the same route through Normandy as he pursued on his entrance into France.

The appendix contains a comparative view of sporting in France and England, including a description of the principal sporting establishments in the latter. Among these, as might naturally be expected, Thornville Royal makes a distinguished figure. The information conveyed in this portion of the work cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the lover of field-sports.

From the spirit displayed throughout in the execution of this performance, we cannot but consider the gentleman under whose auspices it has been brought forward as deserving the highest commendation. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the large sums expended by him in its completion must have been productive of national advantage, inasmuch as they have tended to cherish the talents of the ingenious artist, and to afford employment to the industrious mechanic and manufacturer.

Though the work professes to be a *Sporting Tour*, yet it is not too much to assert that there is scarcely a reader of any description who will not find information and amusement in its pages. It is enlivened throughout with anecdotes and particulars relative to distinguished characters, observations on the costume, manners, and habits of the French, which are illustrated with numerous drawings taken on the spot from the objects there delineated. It would appear that it was not the Colonel's original intention to publish any narrative of his tour: had this been the case, he would doubtless have made more particular enquiries concerning the proprietors of the different mansions he inspected and visited, and the changes they have undergone since the revolution began to extend its destructive influence. With the opportunities he possessed of gaining information on these subjects, he would doubtless have brought to light many facts that would have tended to diffuse additional interest over these pages.

We have thus endeavoured to give as correct an idea as our limits will permit of this elegant publication, which must be a desirable addition to the library of every man of fortune, and amateur of sporting. For a confirmation of the opinion here expressed, we beg leave to refer to the volumes themselves, as the extracts which would be necessary to exhibit the style, manner, and execution, of the work, would require far more space than can be allotted to such purposes, consistently with the plan of our Miscellany.

Prospectus of a New Law between Debtor and Creditor; with remarks on the inefficacy of Imprisonment for debt, and its Injury to Commerce and Trade. Dedicated to the Lord Chancellor: by George Brewer, Gent. London, printed for W. Clarke and Sons. 1806.

FROM several coinciding circumstances that forcibly strike us in looking over the pages of this little pamphlet, we are strongly led to suspect that the author of it belongs to

what is whimsically and quaintly termed the learned profession, whether as an attorney or as a barrister we cannot pretend to say; we own we felt ourselves astonished on reading this production, when we recollected our own supposition as to the profession of the author. It is couched in a style far different from the customary art of penmanship generally exercised by those gentry, for it is written in *plain* and *intelligible* English: whether the author forgot his original occupation, and became deeply absorbed in reverie, or warm with the benevolent tendency of his subject; whether he undertook the pamphlet in question as a pious expiation to man individually and society in general, for the many mighty wrongs and heinous offences he may in days of yore have committed again them; or by whatever other motive propelled he might act, we will not pretend to say, but this little tract is certainly unlike any we have ever before seen coming from the *chosen* class to which we have already alluded: it is apparently the work of a gentleman, of a man of candour, of plain good sense, and professing a benevolent mind.

It would be too hypocritical and monstrous in us were we to pull it to pieces sentence by sentence, and glut ourselves with the savage satisfaction of pointing out trivial or perhaps typographical errors; it has evidently been written in a hurry, and there are some few inaccuracies that are not perhaps to be discovered in the writings of Junius; it certainly, however, is a matter of sufficient honour to the author to repeat that the style is plain, easy, and intelligible; the remarks are forcible and well chosen, and we shall give the following instance, notwithstanding it savours a little too much of the gypsey-jargon of the bar.

"Upon a cool consideration, the most common understanding would be able to calculate upon the dangers and mischiefs of arrests to the interests of the creditor. We will suppose A. as owing B. 100*l.* A is at present in a state of insolvency, but he hopes by the forbearance of his creditors, that he shall be able to work through his difficulties. C., another creditor, is however, impatient; he *will have his money*; and to obtain it, he not only takes his debtor from his labours and applications after means, and pinions him to the ground in a state of total incapacity to act or pay, but loads him with an additional burden of costs, as if a man already involved could, by being brought into greater involvements, easier satisfy the demands against him; and by which ill-judged severity both B. and C. lose their money: or to complete the problem of absurdity, as if a man owing 100*l.* could be enabled to pay it sooner by having fifty more added to it, and thus perform the work of reduction by the means of addition. This system, although entertained by the legislature, has some of the criteria of madness in it; but like that too, it has some method, which has given it sanction."

The subjoined case, which we feel ourselves bound to believe as correctly stated, is too flagrant to be tolerated in any free country whatever; it demands the interference, not of Westminster Hall, but of the Legislature, nay, of the Nation itself.

"A gentleman of the most respectable circumstances in life, and who had been arrested for debts he had never contracted, but which were the fatal consequences of a partnership, being on the point of settling his affairs, received an anonymous letter, that unless they were arranged in a particular way, he would have a detainer against him; and in truth the very next day he was detained for 2,200*l.* and upwards, on an affidavit of a man he had never known at all, nor even heard his name. His attorney made enquiries after this extraordinary plaintiff, and found his residence, as it was called, (for the man he could not find) in a little miserable room. A bill of particulars was demanded, and it was given under two general items, pantaloons and stockings, 2,245*l.* It is needless to add, that this infamous action never was proceeded in; but the consequences were fatal to the arrangement of the defendant's affairs, and with which intent the action was commenced."

After having considered with great candour the separate interests both of debtor and creditor, together with

the consequences of imprisonment, our author proceeds to give a brief and abstract history of the origin and progress of arrests and imprisonment, which latter section concludes with the following conspicuous sentence.

"By magna charta none were to be imprisoned, *Nisi per legale judicium parium suorum vel per legem terræ;* and Lord Bacon writes, that no man could be arrested for debt in England, according to our constitution."

The author afterwards proceeds to give a summary account of the laws between debtor and creditor in Holland, in France, in Scotland, and in Denmark; all of them, however, except the last, are too much abridged to allow their being so useful as a more enlarged account might have rendered them. The prospectus of a new law between debtor and creditor with which this tract concludes, is fair and candid: there are, as may be naturally supposed, some objections which the ability and industry of future revisions might probably cure. We shall conclude our criticism on this book with a quotation from an history of Peter the Great, written in Latin by some anonymous author, whose name we lament never having been able to discover. The Emperor, on being introduced into Westminter Hall, and informed the various grotesque figures he saw there were all lawyers, our historian says he exclaimed with some peevishness; "Ego in meo toto regno duos tantum habeo, vetera tores nequissiemos, quorum alteri quam primum in patriam rediero, non unius usurum horæ sum ad vivendum daturus!"

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON'S *of St. Mary-le-Bone, Middlesex, for an Instrument whereby any Person may draw in Perspective, or may copy or reduce any Print or Drawing.*

Dated December 4, 1806.

THIS invention is described in the following manner: The instrument consists principally of two reflecting surfaces, so placed with regard to each other, as that one (which is called the first) of the said surfaces shall be wholly or in part interposed between the eye of the artist and the paper, or other material on which the delineation of any object or view, or the copy or reduction of any print or drawing, shall be intended to be made; and the said reflecting surface shall be so inclined toward the other (which is called the second) reflecting surface, that objects reflected by that second reflection may also be again reflected by the first, and may by that means be rendered visible to the eye after two reflections, when the sight is directed towards the said paper or other material. And in order that the said paper or other material may be seen with the same eye, as well as the doubly-reflected object, the said first-mentioned reflector is made of such materials as shall permit the said paper or other material to be seen through the same; or otherwise the said first-mentioned reflector is made of materials not capable of transmitting the light; and in this case the same is interposed in part only between the eye and the paper or other material. In the former construction the first reflector may be a piece of plain unsilvered glass, which is capable of exhibiting the image of a considerably luminous object by reflection, at the same time that a piece of white paper or other surface may be seen through the glass, and the image of that object may be placed upon the said paper or other surface; but in case the object be less bright, it may not be thus seen by reflection from clear white glass distinctly enough to be delineated, and in this case glass that is blue, or of any other dark colour, will be preferable. But it is in general better to use for the first reflector a glass partly silvered, and to allow the paper to be seen through an opening in the silvering, or past the edges of the same by one portion of the eye, while the doubly-reflected object is seen in the silvering by the other portion of the same eye.

The said instrument might also be made with surfaces, which act by what opticians call prismatic reflec-

tion; but that preference is not given to surfaces of this last description, because when the reflected object is much illuminated it may thus be made too bright to allow the paper and pencil to be seen distinctly. The most convenient position in which the said reflecting surfaces may be placed with regard to each other is such that the rays proceeding from the object, and falling on the first mirror, (which are known to opticians by the denomination of incident rays,) shall each severally be at right angles to that proportion of the same ray which after reflection proceeds to the eye, (and is known by the denomination of the emergent ray,) because in these circumstances the instrument will be adapted to drawing upon an horizontal surface. And in order that the same incident and emergent rays may be at right angles to each other, it is requisite that the reflecting surfaces should be inclined to each other, at the angle of 45 degrees, or at an angle of 135 degrees (which is the supplement of 45 degrees.) When prismatic reflection is employed, the angle of the reflecting surfaces to produce a like effect must be 135 degrees. The glasses, or other suitable reflecting surfaces herein before described, when properly mounted, and supported at a convenient distance from the paper or other material upon which the said delineation, copy, or reduction, is to be made, do, together with the necessary framing, (which every competent workman may easily make of a variety of forms without farther instruction,) constitute the whole of this instrument, adapted to the use of persons who can with facility see both near and distant objects; but for persons who are short-sighted, a suitable concave glass is placed before the distant object, so as to receive and transmit the incident rays; and for long-sighted persons a suitable convex glass is placed between the eye and the said paper or other material.

The said convex and concave glasses may conveniently be made of the focal length of twelve inches; and the instrument must then be supported at the distance of twelve inches from the paper.

Mr. ROBERT VAZIE'S *of Rotherhithe, Civil Engineer; for Improvements in the Measures and in the Machinery to be used in making Bricks and Earthen-Ware; and also Improvements in the Carriages for removing the said Articles; which said Improvements are separately applicable to various other useful Purposes.*

Dated November 6, 1806.

THE first part of this invention is, to adjust the quantity of coals to be used in burning bricks, and in baking earthen-ware. On the outside of the coal-bushel measure with which the coals are measured, is placed a moveable semi-circular metal bow, upon which three moveable bobs, or pins of metal are suspended, so as to form three gauges of such a due length, and at such a distance from each other, that when the measure is filled with coals to the height of seven inches perpendicular above the centre of the plane of the top of the measure, the lower part of the gauge is equal to the due height of the heap, and the lower part of the gauges comes in contact with the straight side of the heap at a mean distance from the top of the heap to the outside of the measure; which heap is as nearly in the form of a cone as the nature of the coals will permit, the outside of the measure being the extremity of the base thereof; to prove the regularity of the sides of the said heap on each side of the bow when placed perpendicularly a straight rule, of metal or wood, or both, is applied, at least as long as the side of the cone. The bow and the gauges are turned down by means of hinges, and lie on the outside of the measure at the time of filling it. The bow, the gauges, and the rule, can be applied to any other perpendicular height of the heap besides seven inches, and may with utility be used upon measures of greater or less diameter, or of any other denomination besides the said bushel measure; in which cases a proportionate difference must be made in the length of the bow, the gauges, and the rule, and also in the distance at which such gauges are placed from each other, so that the side of the heap upon each

respective measure shall be of equal declivity with the heap upon the bushel measure at the time being. The said bow with the gauges might be applied to adjust the heap without the rule; or the rule adjusted to the due length of the side of the cone, may be applied on each side, and every side of the heap, without the bow and gauges; in the latter case the rule will both adjust the side of the cone, and form a standard for the perpendicular height of the heap. Measures thus adjusted may be usefully applied to the admeasurement of coals for household use, and the other purposes for which coals are used; and also for the measuring of grain, fruit, roots, and such other articles as are usually disposed of by admeasurement.

To raise the water to be used in tempering and preparing clay, or other materials for making bricks and earthenware, in preference to a pump with one piston or bucket, a pump with two or more pistons or buckets, is applied, in the following manner, *viz.* Upon a bar of wood or iron, called a spear or rod, is fixed the uppermost piston, upon the underside of the said piston is placed an eye of iron, and by means of a hook at the upper end of a separate bar of wood or iron (upon which bar is fixed the undermost piston,) the different pistons are connected together. The distance between the said pistons is two feet; and every thirty feet the water is to be raised, two pistons thus connected together, are applied, which rise and fall at one and the same time by means of a lever, or other machinery usually applied for that purpose. In order to prime the said pump in case there is more than one set of pistons applied, a funnel or small cistern is placed at a short distance above the lowest set. In the pipe which connects the said funnel with the pump, is fixed a brass cock, and in place of one plug, two plugs, or two separate cocks, may be fixed in the said pipes. The pistons may be placed at a greater or less distance from each other than is hereinbefore described, and may be connected together by hinges of different constructions, or may be fixed upon a rod passing through the different pistons with or without a fixed joint upon the said rod. The box or boxes in the lower chamber of the pump, also the valves upon the said box or boxes and upon the pistons, may be applied in any usual manner. Pistons thus connected together, may be also applied usefully in a pump to raise water from a mine, shaft, pit, or quarry, or the hold of a ship, or reservoir for general purposes, or for compressing or exhausting air or steam; and the cock may also be usefully applied to retain or draw off liquid matter from a pipe, cask, or reservoir, or a boiler or vat.

In the removal of bricks and earthen-ware with carriages engaged on hire, in the day time, upon and near the top of each and every such carriage, a signal is placed, when the carriage is unhired. The signal is placed perpendicularly, and when the carriage is hired, the said signal is turned down by means of a joint, (similar to the joint of a clasp knife) and lies horizontally. In the night-time is placed in a similar situation to that before described, a lanthorn, containing a lamp or other light. When the carriage is unhired, the light appears through certain characters cut in a shutter, and when the carriage is hired, the shutter is turned down by means of the hinges, when the light alone, without any characters, will appear. One or more day or night signals, to answer the above purposes may be exhibited on one or more sides thereof, on each and every such carriage, in any other conspicuous situation, form, or description, on metal or other materials, and may also be affixed with advantage on hackney-coaches, stage-coaches, and other carriages usually engaged on hire: or the day signal may be exhibited on the person of the driver, or upon the outside of each such carriage when unhired, and concealed when hired.

A farther improvement in such carriages consists in reducing the friction of the wheels. To effect this, in the boxes of the said wheels, (in preference to common oil or other oily substance) oil prepared in the following manner is used to free it from heterogeneous matter, which renders it vicious or tenacious, *viz.* whale-blubber is taken and put into a pan (with

a moveable cover) of copper or other metal. This pan is placed upon a boiler, and by the heat of the steam arising therefrom when boiling, the oil is extracted. The oil is then put into a separate steam-pan with water, and is there purified. The aforesaid boxes may be made in any of the methods in use for retaining oil. The said oil is also burned in the signal lamps before described, because it affords a strong light, and leaves little or no incombustible matter in the lamp. This oil may be used with advantage in the boxes of the wheels of other carriages, or burnt in other lamps, and is applicable to various other useful purposes.

Mr. HENRY PRATT'S *of Birmingham, for a Toast-stand, or an Improvement on the Article commonly called Cats or Dogs, upon which Things are placed before the fire.*

Dated October 2, 1806.

THIS is described as follows: Instead of the legs being screwed as in the usual way of constructing cats or dogs, to a ball or centre-piece, one, two, or more joints are substituted with one or more stops, to form proper angles, or they are made with fixed joints, by means of one or more rivets passing through the joints. The joints which are substituted instead of screwing the legs into the centre-piece, are described as follows; in the article commonly called a cat, it is about one inch more or less diameter, with a hole made through the centre of each joint to admit a pin, on which the centre joint moves. Another hole is made in each outside joint halfway between the centre hole and the outside of the joint through which another rivet passes, to fasten the outside joints to keep them from moving. The centre joint has a groove made in it about half an inch long, making about the third part of a semicircle. The pin that fastens the two outside joints together passes through this groove, making a stop, and forming a triangle when open. The joints which are substituted for the article commonly called dogs, in the diameter of the joints the centre pin and middle joint are the same as mentioned in the description of the cat; and in each of the outside joints is made a groove, similar to the one described in the middle joint of the cat. These grooves are opposite to each other. A pin passes through these two grooves and the centre joint making the stop, and forming the triangle when open. When required, a fork is attached to these stands for the purpose of toasting. This fork is attached in the following manner: the middle leg of the upper part of the cat or dog is made hollow, into which slides a small handle with a toasting fork, made to spring in the prongs, which when drawn out of the tube by means of a joint, falls in an horizontal position, and forms a toasting-fork. These articles are made of any kind of metal, or compound of metals, of sufficient stiffness, or of wood.

Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON'S *of Soho-square, for various Improvements in the Application of Steam to useful Purposes, and in the Apparatus required to the same.*

Dated November 22, 1806.

THIS invention which cannot be explained in detail without the plate may be applied for agitating, or for impregnating, or for driving over in distillation water or other fluids, or for oxidating, corroding, rusting, or altering the nature and state of lead or other metals, or metallic ores, or mineral bodies, more or less heated or ignited by the action of fire in tubes, or muffles, or tests, or bodies, or vessels, or upon hearths, grates, or otherwise so placed, or exposed, as may be best adapted for the changes intended to be produced in the said metals, metallic ores, or mineral bodies by means of a current of steam and air; or the said current of steam and atmospheric air may be made to pass through a tube or pipe, or in some cases simply through an aperture or hole, into a receptacle or air vessel, wherein the steam is subjected to condensation, and from which vessel the atmospheric air, thus deprived of its steam, is conveyed to a furnace or any other place containing fire or burning materials, in order that the said current or blast of air shall and may excite and increase the strength, rapidity, and effect of the combustion.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

THE Lectures at this national establishment commenced this season with Mr. Davy's introductory lecture "*On Vegetable and Animal Analysis, and on the Experimental History of Heat, Light, and Electricity*," the subject of his present course. In this introductory discourse Mr. Davy gave a general outline of this department of science, its objects, its applications, and its uses. He recommended to his audience a course of general reading on the subject, as the only mode of acquiring the accurate elements of the study, and as necessary for understanding the experimental illustrations. The works that he particularly pointed out were, *Grew's Anatomy of Plants*; *Mirbel, Traite d'Anatomie et de Physiologie Vegetales*; forming a *Supplement to L'Histoire Naturelle de Buffon*; the Vegetable Chemistry in the 4th volume of *Thomson's System of Chemistry*; Mr. Knight's Papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1799 to the present year; and the various Treatises of *Physique des Arbres par du Hamel*, Ingenhouz, Sennebier, and T. de Saussure on Vegetation.

Mr. Davy's second lecture on Vegetable Chemistry was on the Organization of Plants.

Plants, exhibiting life only in their powers of assimilation and reproduction, display a very simple organization. A system of tubes for absorbing nourishment from the soil, a system of cellular membranes for the exposure of their fluids to the influence of the atmosphere, constitute, under different modifications, all their interior organs. The sap rising from the minute fibrils of the roots through the vessels of the sap-wood, or alburnum, is chemically altered in the leaves; much of its aqueous part evaporated, and its inflammable products increased. It appears to descend through the vascular system of the bark, and the new parts are produced between the bark and the alburnum.

In the great anatomical division of the organs of plants, the epidermis seems to act as a defence to the living parts. The heart-wood serves as the support and mould on which the new productions are formed; and the pith, scarcely visible, except in annual shoots or young trees, is probably useful as a reservoir of moisture, to supply the first wants of the rising plant. The leaves absorb gaseous matter and moisture by their lower surfaces, whilst their upper surfaces perform the function of transpiration. The flowers are the reproductive parts, the pistils the cases of the seed, the anthers the agents of impregnation.

He stated, that, though much had been discovered on the subject of the anatomy of plants by Grew, Malpighi, Ray, Linnæus, Mirbel, and Knight, yet still much more remained obscure and unknown. He recommended this department of inquiry, as affording ample sources of discovery, and as capable of being prosecuted with facility; as requiring no apparatus but the microscope; no extensive preliminary knowledge; merely an eye to observe and a hand to delineate. He recommended it particularly to the female part of his audience, as fitted to their habits and pursuits, capable of affording much rational amusement, and as an elegant and refined study.

In the third lecture, the subject was the Sap of Plants.

The difference between the sap in the alburnum, or sap-wood, and in the bark, was considered. Mucilaginous and saccharine matter abound in the sap of the alburnum of most trees and shrubs, and colouring and astringent matters are found in most cases in the sap of the bark. In large trees, the sap contains much less solid matter than in shrubs. In the sugar-cane, the proportion of saccharine and mucilaginous matter to the water is about as one to five. In the sugar-maple it is about one to forty of the whole. In the beech, according to M. Vauquelin, it is about one to forty-two; and in the elm, one to eighty-eight.

Mr. Davy mentioned the relation of different kinds of sap in trees, to the subject of ingrafting. Grafts from fruit trees, containing a saccharine sap, will not grow on trees, the sap of

which is in the slightest degree astringent. In this part of the enquiry, Mr. Knight's observations upon the decay of grafts taken from old trees were made a topic of discussion, and it appeared probable from the facts, that the graft partakes of the disposition to old age, and decay of the parent tree; and that though it does not die at the same time by any talicotian sympathy, yet it cannot by any means be made healthy and vigorous. All the favourite apples of the last century are gradually deteriorating. The golden pippin is not a fourth of the size described by the old writers on gardening; and our hopes for new and excellent varieties must rest upon enlightened experiments or seedlings.

In the fourth lecture the peculiar fluids, or as they have been called by some physiologists, the secreted fluids, of plants were considered. The vessels in which they are contained seemed to be cylindrical, and of the largest size belonging to the vegetable system, and distributed through the alburnum as well as the bark. The resinous, oily, and aromatic matters found in plants are all probably contained in those vessels.

Mr. Davy pointed out some of the obvious uses of the secreted fluids, both for nourishing and conserving the parts. In seeds, the oily constituent which preserves them through the winter, becomes in the spring a part of the food of the plume and radicle. The aroma belonging to flowers seems intended to preserve the essential, the reproductive parts, from attacks of insects, to which the volatile oils appear to be peculiarly offensive, and even destructive. Multitudes of aphides are often seen upon the calyx of the rose, but they never dare to attack the petals, and there are many analogous instances.

The fifth lecture was principally devoted to the examination of the causes which influence the motion of the sap. The sap rises through the tubes of the alburnum, is modified in the caves, and seems to descend in the bark. Mr. Davy is inclined to refer this motion to physical causes chiefly. To capillary attraction, to expansions and contractions of the vessels, from changes of temperature, and to the great evaporation from the leaves.

He seemed to doubt of the presence of irritable contractile power in the fibres of vegetables, and shewed that the other agents were adequate to the effect. He decided against the idea of any circulation in the vegetable system, similar to that occurring in the animal system, in which the heart and arteries are invariably active, and he detailed several instances of the inversion of the functions of the vessels, by merely changing the mode of application of external powers.

In the sixth lecture, water soils and the atmosphere were considered, as far as they are connected with the nourishment of plants. Water and the matters in the soil, which have once been organized, constitute the great part of their food received by the roots. Mr. Davy detailed the experiments of T. de Saussure, which prove that the earth found in the ashes of plants, is of the same kind as the earths of the soil in which they grow. He mentioned an original experiment which seemed to shew that corn would not grow vigorously if wholly deprived of siliceous earth, which, in the state of nature, constitutes its epidermis, and it has no power of forming this substance, which there is good reason for supposing elementary. Mr. Davy gave an account of the experiments which shew that carbonic acid is absorbed and decomposed by plants in the solar light, and oxygen evolved. He seemed inclined to doubt whether they ever evolved carbonic acid in a state of health; and he mentioned some facts which seemed to shew, that the carbonic acid which usually appears when plants are confined in darkness, in close vessels, is really owing to the decay of some of their dead parts. The epidermis, the heart wood, or a single yellow spot in the leaf, would be fully adequate to such an effect.

The seventh lecture was principally devoted to the consideration of the causes of germination, and the circumstances that affect the health of plants. Mr. Davy stated, that seeds were incapable of germinating, unless supplied with heat, moisture, and air; and that oxygen is always absorbed in

this process, and carbonic acid evolved. He mentioned Mr. Knight's experiments on the ascent of the stalk, and descent of the radicle, which seem to shew that gravitation is the principal cause of both these effects. The chief diseases of the more perfect plants, he stated, are produced either by parasitical vegetables, or by insects. Wet seasons conduce most to the propagation of mildew or blight; and dry weather to the increase of the turnip fly, and other analogous destructive insect tribes.

The eighth and concluding lecture of the course, was upon the mode of the dissemination of seeds, and upon the progress of vegetation, in a state of nature. Rocks, according to Mr. D., by their decomposition, form a soil; different species in very different periods. Lichens and mosses are their first productions; and lastly, a mold is formed capable of supporting grasses. Peat, he considered as chiefly arising from the destruction of forests, exposed by the early cultivators of different countries, by thinning their outskirts. Mr. D. made some general observations on the nature of different soils, and recommended new enquiries on this subject, as peculiarly important to the agriculture of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has given a second course of lectures on the History of *English Literature*. In his introductory lecture, Mr. Dibdin began by observing, that a review of the first thirteen centuries would convince us that we had many intellectual characters of eminence to boast of during that period. For legislative wisdom we might notice Alfred, William, and Edward; for scholastic erudition, Bede, Alcuin, Lanfranc, and Anselm; for historical research and veracity, Engulph, William of Malmesbury, John of Salisbury, and Giraldus Cambrensis; and for chemical and general scientific pursuits, the zeal of no one had exceeded that of the immortal Roger Bacon.

Some observations were made on the rise and progess of our language, and on its fluctuation with the French, from the time of the conquest to the reign of Edward III. The subject was also illustrated by a few historical facts, or anecdotes of celebrated public characters, adopting the English or French language as their usual speech; and the statute of the 36th of Edward III. for pleading all pleas in the king's courts in the English language, was particularly alluded to and explained. Mr. Dibdin then gave farther illustrations of the introduction of our language into deeds, records, and acts of parliament: of the first, he observed, that the earliest instance yet known of the English tongue being used in a deed, was that of the indenture between the abbot and convent of Whitby, and Robert, the son of John Bustard, dated at York, in the year 1343.

The lecture was concluded by an account of the works of Robert de Brunne and Adam Davie, with a few short specimens of the poetry of both these writers. Of the former, it was observed, from Warton, that "even such a writer as Robert de Brunne, uncouth and unpleasing as he might be, contributed to form a style, to teach expression, and to polish his native tongue. In the infancy of language, nothing is wanted but writers; at such a period, even the most artless have their use." Of Adam Davy it was mentioned, that his principal poem, called "*The Life of Alexander*," was preparing for the press, by Mr. Park, the well-known editor of the new and enlarged edition of "*Royal and Noble Authors*."

In his second lecture, Mr. Dibdin devoted the greater part of it to extracts from Froissart; which tended to illustrate the characters of Edward, and his queen Philippa; and afforded anecdotes of the civilization and literature of the age. An interesting anecdote was mentioned of Lord James Audley and the Black Prince, taken from the first volume of Mr. Johnes's edition of the Chronicles. Mr. Dibdin then gave a sketch of Froissart's life, chiefly from the Biography of M. de St. Palaye. He also alluded to the poetry of the historian; for it appeared that Froissart had composed not fewer than 30,000 verses. The abode of the celebrated Gaston Earl of Foix, the zealous patron and the

admirer of Froissart, was next described; and the character of that nobleman given from the French of M. de St. Palaye, in the following words:—"The Count de Foix," says M. de St. P. "was surnamed Phœbus, on account of his beauty; and Froissart could not have fixed upon a patron or a residence more congenial with his feelings and views. Although in his 59th year, he was esteemed the handsomest, the best proportioned, and the most powerful man of his age; dexterous in all athletic exercises; valorous; consummate in the art of war; noble and magnificent; no warrior visited him without carrying away proofs of his liberality. His castle was the rendezvous of all the brave captains of the age, who were distinguished in fight or in tournament. The only discourse heard there was that which related to skirmishes, assaults, sieges, and pitched battles; and the only amusements encouraged were those of wrestling, hunting, tilts, and tournaments." The character of Froissart, as an historian, was largely entered into; and, among other observations descriptive of his excellencies, were the following: "All the events," said Mr. D. "are described with a minuteness which bespeaks fidelity, and in a manner highly spirited and entertaining. You are introduced to, and become acquainted with, his heroes, before you accompany them to the field. You hear them express their gallant sentiments at the festive board, rise up with them from table, see them buckle on their armour, brandish their spears, and rush into the thickest ranks of the enemy," &c. "In one respect," continued Mr. D. "Froissart is eminently happy: he never labours at the description of his heroes; one anecdote, or speech, gives you full information of the character he describes; and, like the master touch of an eminent artist, makes the picture complete without toiling at subordinate parts." The lecture was concluded by a distinct notice of all the editions of Frosssart extant, from the black-lettered edition, in the 15th century, by Antony Verard, to the recent one of Mr. Johnes. Mr. D. observed, that Mr. Johnes was in possession of a unique and magnificent copy of an edition, printed by Eustace in 1514, and struck off upon vellum, of which all the French bibliographers were ignorant.

Dr. Crotch has concluded a course of thirteen lectures upon music.

In the analysis of this course, it will be only necessary to notice its more prominent features. In his introductory lecture, after recommending the cultivation of taste, Dr. C. proceeded to a consideration of the origin of melody and harmony. In the music of the ancients, he considered whether it had any harmony, and whether the effects of this music were not in a great measure owing to its union with poetry. He compared the effects of music with those of other arts; and, in dividing it into stiles, he particularly illustrated the sublime, the beautiful, and the ornamental. The course then took an extensive range of research, from the remains of ancient music to the last vocal and instrumental productions of Haydn. The various national airs were noticed, and beautiful specimens of each given upon the grand piano forte; as were many other specimens of the more eminent composers in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The seventh and eighth lectures were devoted to Handel; the seventh to his early productions, his instrumental music, his operas, and oratorios; the eighth to his oratorio of Israel in Egypt. After noticing in his two succeeding lectures the most celebrated composers in the 18th century, and giving specimens of their several talents, Dr. C. confined his eleventh lecture to Mozart, Pleyel, and Kozeluch; and his twelfth exclusively to Mozart's Requiem. The thirteenth, devoted to the vocal and instrumental productions of Haydn, concluded the course. The specimens performed and referred to in these lectures will shortly be published.

Mr. Allen has commenced a Course of Lectures of *Natural Philosophy*; and the Rev. Mr. Hewlett on *Belles Lettres*. The Rev. Mr. Forster read his first Lecture on the *History of Commerce* on the 20th of January.

MEMOIRS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS.

Rev. Hugh Moises.

TO pay the tribute of gratitude to the memory of departed worth is the most pleasing employment of a rational mind; with this feeling I attempt to delineate the character of a man of whom no notice has yet been taken in your excellent Magazine. It is an ungrateful truth, that a man's fame in the world is not always in proportion to his usefulness, and this remark is particularly applicable to those who have faithfully discharged the office of a schoolmaster; in that department of life, perhaps, not one more meritorious was ever to be found than the subject of this memoir, the late Rev. Hugh Moises, formerly master of the Grammar School in Newcastle. Of his birth and parentage, I am little informed; he was born, I believe, in the year 1722, was a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a fellow at Peterhouse;—but these things are of trifling moment, compared with the virtues and talents, which it is my duty to record. During the course of three-and-thirty years, in which he was a school-master, he never once lost his temper, nor forgot that he was a gentleman: he was not what might be called a profound scholar, if, by that, is meant to be acquainted with all the niceties of grammar, or the minutiæ of prosody, but he was able to read every Greek and Latin classic with ease and fluency, and to convey a knowledge of their different merits to those whom he instructed; and his acquaintance with English literature was various and extensive, but divinity was his chief and principal study. He had the greatest pleasure, therefore, in those among his scholars who were intended for the sacred ministry; yet, he was by no means inattentive to the rest, and if he found he could not make a boy a good scholar, he endeavoured, at least, to make him a good man, and they must have been dull of heart and slow of head, who could leave their lesson without having derived from it some instruction and some amusement,—for such was his happy talent for imparting his knowledge, that he contrived to interspense his lessons in the classics with information so various, apposite, and amusing, that no boy who had a taste for instruction could enjoy a higher treat, than that which in most other schools is no more than a dull and mere mechanical drudgery.—For seven years of my life, I listened with delight to his apt and elegant illustrations of the first-rate classics, nor did I ever hear a lecture at the University that could bear any comparison with his common school lessons, which derived, I believe, their greatest charms from the easy, friendly, and familiar air with which they were delivered. The grammar-school at Newcastle, during his time, was in such repute, that few gentlemen, either in the town or county, thought of sending their sons to any other; yet, from the right which the freemen possess of sending their children for half price, it continued a motley mixture of all ranks, a disadvantage which nothing but the fame of Mr. Moises could have overcome, and his excellent management have rendered tolerable; for he possessed such an authority in the school and was so much revered, that even the rudest of the vulgar were civilized and submissive when they came under him (for there were three masters in the school, of which he was the first); and every one, though he might not learn Greek and Latin, was sure to learn something, or if not it was his own fault. The means, by which this excellent man preserved his authority, were not those of harshness and severity, but by gentleness and affectionate kindness, tempered with dignity and moderation; as he constantly kept the best company in the town and its vicinity, his address was that of a polished gentleman of the old school; and if he was accused of being sometimes too prone to flatter, he did it from no mean or interested motive, but from a benevolent desire to make people pleased with themselves; for he was equally given to compliment the lowest tradesman and first gentleman of his acquaintance. To the harsh correctives of caning and flogging he

never resorted, for he used to say that a boy who could not be taught without them was not worth teaching, but of the more amiable methods of praise and conciliation he was a thorough master, and it was chiefly by these that he formed so many good scholars. He generally had a set at the top of the school whom he called his "white boys," and of these not a few have distinguished themselves in the world for their learning and virtues; to be noted by this enviable distinction was the aim of every boy who had any spirit of emulation, or love of praise: it was a custom with him to lend these boys books from his own private library, and thus excite in them a love of reading beyond the common routine of school hours, and they were generally such books as he had occasion to speak of in illustrating the classics which they read to him. If he had a fault, and a fault it certainly was, it was that of pushing the upper boys through too many books, and some too difficult for their age and comprehension, by which they were in danger of reading more than they could digest, and it sometimes, indeed, so happened.

The present Sir W. Scott, he put into Lycophron at thirteen, and at fifteen he advised him to be sent to the University, which was contrary to his general rule, for he always wished that boys should be kept long at school: and his reason for it was, that they might be well grounded and confirmed in virtuous principles, before they encountered the dangers and temptations of the world. But this young man he considered so premature in every virtuous and learned attainment, that he had no fear of trusting him to a University, even at so early a period, The great secret by which he acquired the affection of his scholars and induced them to attend to his instructions, was the interest which he seemed to take, and really did take in their welfare. His lessons and advice were not delivered with the cold and severe authority of a pedagogue, but with the warmth and earnestness of a father or a friend, and hence it was impossible not to receive the good which he intended.

The purpose which he had chiefly in view, in the instruction of his pupils, was to give them what he considered sound principles, in religion, government, and morality.—To impress them with the first, his constant practice was to begin the day with prayers, which he delivered extempore, on his first entering the school, and after that, one of the senior boys read a chapter in the English Testament; two or three chapters in the Greek Testament were then construed, which he endeavoured to explain, both as to the language and the sense, and enforce their meaning by exhortation and advice, and here he generally took occasion to express his sentiments on the prevailing practices of the world, and to contrast them with the purity of christianity; and among other topics of most serious moment, he was particularly eloquent in declaiming against the enormities committed in the East and West Indies, which he used frequently to say, "would weigh down this country like a talent of lead in the sea of perdition." Let it be remarked, that these admonitions were not addressed to children, but to young men from fifteen to seventeen or eighteen years of age, who were just beginning to think, and to form their opinions on the world which was opening to their view, and into which they were preparing to make their entrance.—The classics afforded this most excellent preceptor constant opportunities of enforcing his opinions on government and morality, and shewing how the greatest states had been reduced to insignificance by profligacy and degeneracy, and that the excellence of the British constitution could only be preserved by an adherence to (what he conceived) its original principles; though I must not disguise that he had a considerable leaning to toryism: he was a greater friend to prerogative than to liberty, and in his notions of church government a rigid episcopalian, and yet no man expressed himself with greater indignation against the encroachments of arbitrary power, and the secret inroads of corruption and venality. Though he has by some been accused of giving his pupils a distaste for every thing but classical learning, he was no enemy to the

severer pursuits of metaphysics or mathematics; yet it is true, he had no relish for them himself, and never admitted more than their comparative utility. He was, therefore, fond of quoting the celebrated passage of Johnson, in his Life of Milton, where he exalts the study of morality above that of nature.

Translations he never permitted, and used often to say, that one page of "immaculate Greek" well construed was worth whole volumes got by translations; and to those whom he particularly wished to make good Grecians, he used to give an old edition of a classic with all the contractions and set them to fag it out till they were fairly at a stand, and then they came to him for an explanation. One of the books he prized most highly was Plutarch's Morals, and of this he generally selected the best treatises for his most favoured boys, before they went to the University. Though it must not be denied that he had his faults, they were few in comparison of his merits, and they were rather the faults of the times in which he was born and brought up, than the faults of his disposition or heart; for though an excellent teacher of established opinions, he was not possessed of that elevation of mind which enables a man to look down upon the follies and weaknesses of his ancestors, and take a new road for the instruction of posterity. And though I am willing to confess that I have learnt much from him which I have retained, and wish to retain, to the end of my existence, I have had much to unlearn, which I should have been better without; and this brings me now to consider his general character as a man, and few men there ever were of my acquaintance whose conduct and principles I more thoroughly admire; for one more virtuous and independent in both I believe hardly ever existed. The smiles or the frowns of the great he regarded with equal contempt, and rather than stoop to any mean or servile compliances for the sake of interest or preferment, he spent a life extended beyond the common lot of mortality, in an honourable mediocrity of fortune. It is true, he was once in possession of a valuable living, but he resigned it to gratify the selfishness of his impatient successor; and, though he might have held it to the end of his life, yet when he found that the possession of it was grudged him, he gave it up, and when I once ventured to blame him for so doing, he replied to me with the spirit of an ancient Roman, "No, Sir, I could never have enjoyed in comfort what I saw another man envied me; and now that I have resigned it, here I am the happiest man alive, upon my two hundred a year." The principle of moral rectitude was never more strongly implanted in any human breast, and no man, I believe, ever acted more consistently with all that he believed and professed. Religion was in him, not merely a habit or a prejudice, but a vital principle which continually urged him to do all the good in his power, and to live in conformity with the precepts of him whom he believed to be his Divine Master: and, to the end of his life, he divided his time between meditation and practice, nor ever suffered the one to make him lose sight of the other. He was a man not much conversant in the affairs of the world; he neither understood nor wished to understand the tricks and intrigues of men in their dealings with each other, yet his behaviour and address were those of a highly polished man; and he estimated at a very high rate the decorum of civilized society. He was a gentleman and a scholar, and, as such, eminently qualified for the instruction of youth.

No man ever enjoyed society more than he did, nor more frequently, considering his employment; he regularly dined out, or had company, three days in the week, supped out the three other, and devoted the seventh to the offices of religion: by these means he preserved a constant flow of health and spirits, and though such a mode of living might not suit every man, it suited him, for he has often told me that he had been fighting all his life against low spirits, and succeeded in conquering them only by good living and constant exercise. He generally drank a bottle of wine a day, sometimes less, and seldom more; he rose constantly in summer at five, in winter at six, and seldom walked or rode less than three hours in the course

of the twenty-four; and thus he preserved his life to the eighty-sixth year in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, bodily and mental. No man had greater faith in the inspiration of the bottle, and no man more abhorred a water-drinker or a drunkard: he preserved himself the golden medium in all things, and constantly recommended it to others; he used often to say, that no man could write or compose well, either in poetry or prose, under a pint of wine, with more he might be in danger of writing nonsense, with less he might be in danger of being dull.

[*To be continued.*]

MICHAEL ADANSON, *Member of the late French Academy of Sciences, and of the National Institute, died at Paris, at the end of the Year* 1806.

THIS celebrated traveller was born at Aix, in Provence; and finished his education at Paris, in the colleges of St. Barbe and Plessis; here he obtained the first prizes in Greek and Latin poetry, on which occasion he was presented with the works of Pliny and Aristotle; and it is probable the reading of these two authors contributed towards the developement of his taste for natural history, with which he was occupied during the whole of his life. So early as the year 1740, when scarcely thirteen years of age, he had written some important notes on the ancient naturalists; but he soon relinquished books for the purpose of searching for the laws of nature in existence. At that time, naturalists confined the catalogue of species to 142.1500; but to him, his collection of 33,000 seemed still too defective: being resolved to complete it, he found himself under the necessity of travelling, particularly to Africa. Accordingly, in 1748, he sailed for Senegal. In 1749, he visited the Canary Islands, and transmitted an account of his discoveries to the Academy of Sciences, which, in 1750, elected him one of its corresponding members. In Senegal, that rich, but at that time little known country, he discovered, during a residence of five years, by his unwearied exertions and observations, an immense number of natural productions, which had not been before described. But not satisfied with these scientific discoveries, he likewise wished to exert himself for the promotion of the interests of the arts and of commerce. In consequence of this resolution, he made excursions and visited the most fertile and best situated parts of Senegal, with a view of drawing a map of the country; pursued the course of the Nigh, thinking that a suitable place for a colony; surveyed a district of seven leagues, on the map of which he marked the woods, salt-springs, lakes, &c. His researches led him to the discovery of the two genuine Arabic gums; and, after numerous experiments, he succeeded in extracting from the indigenous indigo plant of Senegal, which differs from the American, a sky-blue colour,—a valuable discovery, which had escaped the most expert indigo manufacturers which the French East-India company had at different times sent to Senegal. In the year 1753, Mr. Adanson, by the desire of that company, drew up a plan for the formation of a colony for the purpose of deriving greater advantages from that country; in which he shewed, that the culture of indigo, cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, pepper, ginger, and the spices of the Malacca Islands, might, by the heat of the climate, be brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. He likewise shewed that, by a proper conduct towards the kings of Galam and Bambuk, permission might be easily obtained to work the gold mines of this country, which were more productive than those of Mexico or Peru; that they would yield an annual produce of from ten to twelve millions of livres, or even in cases of necessity three times that sum; that the gums would produce from eight to fourteen millions; the trade in negroes, wax, senna leaves, dye woods, salt, raw hides, maize, &c. seven or eight millions: this plan, however, was not carried into execution. On the 6th October, 1753, Mr. Adanson returned from Senegal to France, with an immense collection of philosophical, moral, political, and economical observations on the government of the different nations whose countries he had visited, and with observations on almost 30,000 non-descript natural productions, which with the 33,000 before known to him, gave to natural history a basis

of 63,000 species, which, as afterwards he frequently informed his friends, was increased to above 90,000. Soon after his return from Senegal, he was appointed by Louis XV. to be superintendant of the botanic garden at Trianon, with the title of Royal Naturalist, and soon after admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the third class, as Adjunct Botanist; and the history of the academy bears testimony to the zealous activity with which he contributed toward the promotion of the science; when he was invited, in 1760, by the Emperor to Louvaine, for the purpose of erecting an academy of natural history according to his plan; he was at the same time honoured by a letter from the great Linnæus, offering him a place in the academy of Upsal, which he declined. In the following year a proposal of quite a different nature came from England, which, as tending to the disadvantage of his country, he rejected with indignation. After the capture of Senegal by the English, Lord North, who was deeply interested in the trade of the English African company, sent Mr. Cumming, who next to his Lordship had the greatest share of it, to Mr. Adanson, for the purpose of obtaining from him, if not the originals, at least copies of his papers on the productions and trade of Senegal. In 1762, by desire of M. Choiseul, he employed his talents for the benefit of his country, by drawing up a plan for the new regulations of the colonies of Cayenne and Guiana, and another for Goree; for which important services, however, he received no reward. In 1766, very advantageous offers were made to him by the Empress of Russia, to induce him to settle at St. Petersburg, as member of the academy, and professor of natural history; but these offers, as well as a prior invitation of the same kind from the king of Spain, were declined. In 1767, he undertook a journey at his own expense to Normandy and Brittany, the object of which was an investigation of the natural history of those provinces. He continued to pursue his favourite studies with undisturbed tranquillity, till, in the year 1775, he had the mortification of seeing the reversion of Buffon's place given to M. de Angivillier in preference to himself, whose seventeen years services obtained only a pitiful pension of 2000 livres. This disappointment was the more sensibly felt by Adanson, as he believed that possession of that place would have greatly facilitated the publishing an Encyclopædia of Natural History, in 120 volumes, and with 75,000 figures, in the compiling of which he was then engaged. On the 15th of February, 1775, he laid before the academy the plan of this work, of which, the committee appointed to examine it, gave a very favourable report. He continued to flatter himself with the hope of seeing this plan put in execution, till the revolution entirely annihilated it. In 1779, he undertook a journey to the highest mountains of Europe; whence he returned with more than 20,000 specimens of minerals, and drawings of more than 1,200 leagues of mountainous tracts. At a late period, though already oppressed with infirmities of old age, he offered to accompany Peyrouse in his voyage round the world; but his offer was not accepted. Being in possession of one of the richest cabinets, which contained at least 65,000 species belonging to the three kingdoms of nature, he had applied for a sufficient place in the Louvre to contain those treasures, consisting of the specimens themselves, of plates, and descriptions; but instead of it, obtained only an additional pension of 1,800 livres; nor did he succeed to the full pension of the academy till the death of Fougerour in 1789. At the beginning of the revolution, his experimental garden, in which he cultivated 130 species of mulberry-trees, was laid waste by the plunderers; still more, however, was he grieved at the total extinction of the hope he had entertained of collecting his numerous observations and the results of so much labour in the above-mentioned Encyclopædia. His income was now much reduced, and for want of fuel and candles, he was obliged to suspend his studies during the long winter nights. Some relief was afforded him by the minister Beneyech; and still more,—as much indeed as in those melancholy times could be done,—by Beneyech's successor, Francois de Neufchateau, whose friendship for him did not cease when he no longer held the

office of minister. M. Adanson, however, was now obliged to live without his usual comforts, in a small hut-like house in Chaulereyne-street, now Street-de-Victoire; which could not fail proving very prejudicial to an old man, who, by his long residence in a hot climate, had become extremely sensible to the effects of cold and moisture, and who was afflicted with the rheumatism. Here he passed almost the whole day in the little spot, where he cultivated plants; sitting cross-legged for the purpose of pursuing his observations on these plants, and some frogs, and at night he worked with so much diligence in his cabinet, that his female attendant was often obliged to put him in mind that for several nights he had not been in bed. This attendant, who had served him since 1783, was an inestimable treasure to him; without her it is probable that in the last fourteen years of his life, his best labours, perhaps all his discoveries and his numerous collections of natural productions, would have been lost. This worthy woman, who supplied the solace of relations, friends, and fortune, waited upon him the whole of the time, when he suffered a want of provisions, fuel, light, and clothes, during the day, and at night employed herself in work for the purpose of procuring him coffee and sugar, without which he could not live; whilst her husband, who was servant to another master in Picardy, sent him every week a supply of bread, meat, and garden herbs, and even money to purchase necessaries; and at length, when M. Adanson, through the accumulated infirmities of age, became daily more weak, came to live with him, and never after forsook him, not even when reduced to the greatest distress, when all his linen had been sold. But now his distress had reached its utmost limits, for Bonaparte being informed of it, sent him 3000 francs, which this worthy pair used so economically, that, when it was hinted to them that on their applying for it the gift would be repeated, they constantly answered, they still had enough left. In this situation, this venerable cultivator of the sciences closed his laborious life, which had merited a more favourable lot.

MODERN DISCOVERIES,

AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

LORD VALENTIA is employed in arranging his numerous and valuable materials for an Account of his extensive Travels in Asia and part of Africa. The extent of his work is not at present ascertained.

Sir John Carr is preparing for the press an Account of his recent Excursion into Holland, and up the Rhine, as far as Mentz. From the great political changes these countries have undergone, and the events of which they have been the scene, we think that the writer cannot fail of presenting the public with an extremely pleasant and interesting book. It will be decorated with numerous views.

Dr. Bardsley, Physician to the Manchester Infirmary, has been some time preparing for the press, a Selection of Medical Reports of Cases, Observations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from hospital practice; including, among others, Clinical Histories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatism, and Hydrophobia.

Mrs. Inchbald is employed on a Novel, which is mentioned as being of an extremely affecting and interesting character.

A Translation of Jameson's System of Mineralogy into the German language, is about to be published in that country.

Captain Beaver's African Memoranda will also soon be published in German.

The Abbé Sestini, of Italy, has undertaken to compose a complete system of Geographical Numismatics, in twelve folio volumes. It is intended to contain a description of the most interesting coins and medals of antiquity, and of all the cabinets of me-

dals in Europe, both public and private, of which the Abbé can obtain the particulars.

A new edition of The Student and Pastor, by the Rev. John Mason, M.A. author of the treatise on Self Knowledge, is in the press. To this edition will be added, the author's Essay on Elocution, Letter to a Young Minister with notes, and a short Essay on Catechising. By the Rev. Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham.

Mr. F. Baily will, some time next month, publish the second edition of his Tables for the Purchase and Renewing of Leases.

Mr. Janson, an English gentleman, who has lately returned, after a residence of fourteen years, from America, has brought with him many interesting materials towards furnishing a complete Survey of the State of Society and Manners in the only Republic now existing on the face of the globe. These materials, the result of actual observation, he is now arranging for the press, and they will speedily appear, in one quarto volume, accompanied with a number of elegant engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

Dr. Percy, of St. John's College, nephew of the Bishop of Dromore, is preparing, with his uncle's approbation, a fourth volume of the Reliques of Ancient Poetry.

Mr. Beloe is arranging materials for two more volumes of his Anecdotes of Literature.

The Rev. Dr. Mant is printing a small volume of Lectures on the Occurrences of the Passion Week.

Mr. Lawrence, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has, in the press, a Translation from the German of Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy, with numerous additional notes.

The first number of a new work, entitled Illustrations of the most remarkable Scenes in Scotland, from pictures, by W. Scrope, Esq. F. L. S. will shortly be ready for publication.

Mr. Nathaniel Howard, of Plymouth, has completed a Translation in Blank Verse, of Dante's Inferno, with Notes, historical, classical, and explanatory.

A volume of Sermons, by the late Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, is preparing for the press.

Thomas Park, Esq. F.S.A. and editor of Harrington's 'Nugae Antiquae,' has long been preparing an *extended* edition of Lord Orford's 'Royal and Noble Authors,' which will not only bring down that popular work to the present time, but is to contain engraved Portraits of the principal personages, with selected specimens of their literary performances. The portraits, we hear, are finished; and the whole is announced for speedy publication, in five octavo volumes.

Mr. G. Dyer is proceeding with an "Enquiry into the State of the Public Libraries of this Kingdom." He has had free access to various public libraries in different parts of England, and has visited every one of those in Scotland; and he purposes in proportion to his encouragement and opportunities to pursue his researches till he has completed his design. The Enquiry will make three volumes, and is intended to comprehend a short account of every public library of a particular description in the island, together with such biographical sketches and literary observations, as will be naturally connected with such a work.

A new edition of Jacob's Law Dictionary, by Mr. Tomlins, with considerable Additions, is in the press.

Bott's Poor Laws, continued to the present time, are in the press, and may shortly be expected.

Mr. Semple has in the press "A Journey from Lisbon, through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople," comprising a description of the principal Places in that Route, and Observations on the present Natural and Political State of those Countries.

A Treatise on Commercial Law is preparing for the press, by Francis Donaldson, Esq. barrister at law.

The Bishop of Dromore will shortly publish an edition of the Poems of the Earl of Surrey, with a Glossary.

A new edition of the celebrated Jacob Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology, which has long been very scarce, is reprinting.

The Rev. Mr. Baseley has nearly ready for publication an interesting little work, entitled The Glory of the Heavens.

An account of Dr. Gall's new Theory of Physiognomy, founded on the

anatomy and physiology of the brain and form of the skull, is in the press.

Mr. Boteler, of Lincoln's-Inn, is employed on a Treatise on the Law of Tithes.

A new edition of Mr. Newman's Spanish Dictionary, much improved, may shortly be expected.

Mr. J. Sympson Jessop, of Lincoln's Inn, has, in the press, a new Treatise on the Law of Ejectment.

The Society of Antiquaries will publish, in the course of the spring, a Collection of Views and Plans of the Cathedral of Gloucester.

The Rev. Mr. Cobbold will shortly publish a Chart of English History, on the same plan as his Chart of Scripture History, recently published.

Mr. Comyn, of the Middle Temple, will publish in a short time the Law of Contracts and Agreements, as settled by the Determinations of the Courts of Common Law, in the Action of Assumpsit.

Dr. A. P. Wilson, of Worcester, will shortly publish an Essay on the Nature of Fever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Professor Davy has discovered that the epidermis of the cane, and many other vegetable substances, consists chiefly of silex. He was led to the subject by seeing two canes in the hands of boys at play in the dark strike sparks of fire.

The same gentleman lately asserted in one of his lectures at the Royal Institution, on the authority of a friend, that the cells of the bee are formed of a circular shape; and that, by pressure, they are reduced to the hexagonal form. It may be proper to observe, that this assertion should be received with some degree of doubt.

Count Rumford has discovered, by accurate experiment, that light, transmitted through ground glass, loses very little more, if any, of its intensity, than when it passes through plain glass. This he applies to prevent the hurtful and painful effect which the intense light of Argand's lamps produces on the eye, by surrounding them with cylinders of ground glass, which he has made of a large diameter, in proportion as he wishes the light to fall less strongly on any particular spot. He also recommends the windows of rooms, lighted from narrow courts or yards, to be formed of ground glass, that more of the oblique rays may be refracted through them.

A method of pruning has been practised in the garden of the Margravine of Anspach, which has much improved the fruit produced. It consists in leaving the interval between the shoots on each branch as short as possible, cutting every branch off beyond its first shoot, and leaving a very short stem; by which means the sap will have the least possible distance to run to the fruit, and consequently the vigour of the tree be spent in producing fruit, instead of wood and leaves.

Mr. Taylor, of Morton, has discovered that hawthorn hedges may be formed more expeditiously than usual, by cutting the roots of this shrub into small pieces, and planting them with the top one-fourth of an inch above the ground; the upper-end of each piece may be marked when cutting by giving it two cuts and the lower end but one. The spring is the best time to plant the sets, and of those planted by Mr. Taylor not five in one hundred were lost.

Mr. Reynolds of the Ketley ironworks, Cornwall, has so much improved the quality of the iron manufactured under his direction, that it is fully equal to the best Swedish or Russian. It is stated, that the chief cause of this improvement is, his letting the iron out of each of the blast furnaces four times in twenty-four hours; but this is mentioned as very inadequate to the effect produced.

It has been lately recommended, that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the instruments of surgery should be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be used; by which method the pain of the subject operated upon will always be diminished. It is recommended to make all instruments of a blood heat a little before the operation.

The Annual Report of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, which has been recently published, states the number of children taught in the charity schools in and about London and Westminster to be 7108; viz. 4180 boys, and 2928 girls; the number of books which have been distributed by them during the pre-

ceding year were 8490 bibles, 11,466 New Testaments and Psalters, 16,096 Common Prayers, 20,460 other bound books, and 112,440 small tracts.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has commenced a correspondence with the Archbishop of Moscow, with a view to the printing of the Holy Scriptures in the Russian language. At present, it is said, that Bibles are so scarce that there is only about one Bible to 16,000 Russians.

There are 600 sugar-mills in the island of Cuba; from these, including what is consumed in the country, more than 500,000 cwt. of sugar was exported to Europe. In this island there is not one navigable river, only small rivulets and streams; there are 148 lakes which contain fish; there is abundance of turtle on the coast.

There were fifty sail of American ships in China last year, who took from thence to America from eight to ten thousand tons of tea, a great part of which finds its way to Europe.—Canton is full of American adventurers, many of whom retire with large fortunes in a few years; there are at least a dozen who have been resident for a year or two, and have already realized a considerable sum.

The Colony at Botany Bay is advancing gradually into a great mart for both British and East India produce. It is expected that the colonists of that settlement may be shortly able to furnish from hides and wool, hemp and flax, their share in the southern whale fishery, and from the part they may take in the fur trade, between India and the northwest coast of America, exports sufficient to repay for all the imports which the progress of the colony demands.

The trade for furs to the north-west coast of America is entirely, or almost entirely in the hands of the subjects of the United States. India and China are the places of sale for the furs, and it proves a lucrative branch of commerce. It is thought that this trade might be shared by British subjects. Our Canada fur trade is profitable, as is also that of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The following method of forming walls in India has long been in use in that country, though only lately made known here. The walls are first built with moistened earth, like those called *cob* walls in Devonshire; they are afterwards, when dry, surrounded with a frame work, at a proper distance to support fire-wood in contact with every part of them in different stages, so that the quantity in the lowest stage is the greatest; this, as it burns down, bakes the walls like bricks, to the thickness of ten inches. These walls are so strong, that they resist the attacks of floods, and last for centuries.

FINE ARTS.

A magnificent design is in progress under the title of The British Gallery of Pictures, to be published in numbers, in two series; the first series will contain a description of the cabinets and galleries of pictures in Great Britain, embellished with engravings, on a small scale, from all the best and most interesting paintings in the different collections. The second series will contain a History of Painting and its Professors; embellished with highly finished specimens from the works of the most celebrated masters, selected from the finest examples in Great Britain; together with a descriptive elucidation of the peculiar excellence of each painting, and anecdotes of the pictures. The historical and descriptive part of this work will be undertaken by Mr. Ottley, and the engravings will be executed by Mr. P. W. Tomkins, historical engraver to her Majesty, Mr. L. Schiavonetti, Mr. A. Cardon, and other eminent artists: the whole will be superintended by Mr. Tresham. Each number of the first series will contain four plates, each including several pictures; and of the second series, three highly finished prints. A number of each will be published once a quarter, till a more rapid delivery can be accomplished, and the whole, it is expected, will not exceed fifty numbers.

The principal object which occupies at present the attention of the trustees of the British Museum, is the arrangement of the celebrated Townley Collection of Statues, Busts, Inscriptions, &c. which are under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor Combe. It is in the recollection of every person, that parliament not only voted a considerable sum of money for these ancient and valuable marbles, but also an additional building to be exclusively appropriated to them. These statues, busts, &c. are intended to be

grouped in separate compartments, according to their classification of Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, &c. so that the whole *coup-d'œil* will present an effect at once magnificent and correct, and cannot fail of affording complete gratification to the lovers of ancient art.

In our number for August last, we noticed, that the east window in Guildhall was undergoing an entire repair; this we find is now completely finished, and amongst the many improvements and embellishments in this great city, none has given us more entire satisfaction, or, in our opinion, reflects greater credit on the artists concerned. The whole of the frame work is of copper, executed by Cruickshanks; the glass is painted, as we learn, at the manufactory of Messrs. Anness and Co. patentees for the art of enamelling on vessels of glass, Red Lion place, Giltspur-street, (although it bears the inscription of Collins, Strand, fecit); the painting represents in the most beautiful colours imaginable the City Arms encircled with appropriate embellishments. It is with pleasure we notice this performance, as it proves to us the complete restoration of an art so highly esteemed, and which has been for so long a series lost to the world, as to be thought irrecoverable. It will readily be allowed that, in a subject like this, there was not room for that display of picturesque beauty and effect, which might have been produced in an historical painting, where variety in the design and brilliancy of colours might have been united to much greater advantage. This, we understand, has been accomplished in a superior style, in some of the artists' finest specimens, and that a small and elegant window purchased from them by Lady Essex for her house in Berkeley-square, is considered as a chef d'oeuvre in the art.

A new periodical work, entitled The Historic Gallery of Portraits and Paintings, or Biographical Review, will speedily make its appearance. It contains a brief account of the lives of the most celebrated men in every age and country; and graphic imitations of the finest specimens of the arts, ancient and modern, with remarks, critical and explanatory. The first number, besides eight lives and portraits, contains the following engravings, Death of the Virgin Mary, after Caravaggio; Descent from the Cross, after Rubens; the finding of Moses, after Poussin; and the Death of Socrates, after David.

An engraved portrait of the late celebrated Dr. Currie, from a miniature picture in the possession of the doctor's sister, will be published early in the Spring.

The designs of Mr. Flaxman, from the Italian poet Dante, which were originally composed in Italy, for Mr Thomas Hope, are preparing for publication; they consist of one hundred and nine subjects, of a smaller size than his compositions from Homer. Mr. Flaxman has also thoughts of publishing his compositions from the Lord's Prayer, and Acts of Mercy, the result of many years study. He is also employed on compositions from the Greek poet Hesiod. This celebrated artist has at this time the following pieces of sculpture in hand; a monument of Earl Howe, ordered by parliament, to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral; a statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds for the same place; a statue of Mr. Pitt, for the city of Glasgow; a public monument to the late Josiah Webb, Esq. for India, with several others of less importance, both public and private. He has just finished a magnificent statue of the Rajah of Tanjore, for that prince; and a monument to the Rev. F. Swartz, a missionary who died in the Rajah's dominions.

M. Labensky, superintendant of the palace of the hermitage at St. Petersburg, intends to publish by subscription a Description of the Gallery of Paintings in that palace. Each number will contain fifteen engravings in quarto, with explanations in Russian and French, to be published every four months. The whole work will consist of sixteen volumes, and will be finished in five years.

The Academy of the Fine Arts at Madrid, has lately published a complete Collection of the Antiquities of Grenada and Cordova.

America.

There are eight periodical Miscellanies published in America, devoted to theological literature, the profits

arising from which are applied to the defraying, in part, of the expences attending the different missions.

Mr. Warren has in the press, a History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the American Revolutionary War.

A number of gentlemen in the city of New York have instituted an association, stiled "The New York Historical Society," to promote the knowledge of the civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of their country.

Denmark.

Some well disposed persons in Denmark have begun to print an edition of 2000 copies of the Icelandic New Testament. The British and Foreign Bible Society has voted a sum of money to enable them to add 3000 more to the number, and intend to assist them hereafter in printing the whole bible in that language.

Counsellor Giesieke of Copenhagen has obtained permission of the king to make a Tour through Greenland, for the purposes of geography and mineralogy.

France.

M. Leroi, who has made many successful experiments in agriculture, advises persons by no means to procure grain for sowing from a soil north of their own land, but from a country south of it; because, he says, it is a general rule, that the product of seed improves in going from south to north, and that it decreases in virtue in going from north to south. He recommends boiled carrots as an excellent and cheap food for the fattening of pigs; and he adds, that by steeping raw carrots in water to deprive them of their acrid principle, then by boiling them and causing them to ferment, an ardent spirit may be drawn from them, more wholesome than brandy distilled from rye.

Germany.

Dr. Olbers has communicated the following information, relating to the comet discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, dated Bremen, Dec. 23:—

"The comet discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, on the 10th of November, has not been visible these few days past, on account of its too great increase of southern declination. According to observations made here and in Lilienthal, M. Bessel, superintendant of the observatory of the celebrated senator of justice Schroeter at Lilienthal, has calculated the path of this comet:—From the calculation it follows that the new comet, after appearing in superior brilliancy in the southern parts of the globe, and after passing very close to the South Pole of the ecliptic, on the 31st of December, will be again visible towards the middle of January, above the horizon of the observatories in the south of Europe, and about the 20th of the same month will be also visible in this neighbourhood. It will then be seen in the Milky Way, in the sign of the Whale, included by the new astronomers in the sign of the Electrical Machine. With us the comet will rise but a very little above the clearest part of the south and south-west horizons, and on that account we can only observe it if we are favoured with warmer weather; but in the south of Germany, France, Italy, &c. it may be very distinctly observed, and followed with the telescope, until very near the end of February. In order to facilitate the finding again of this comet, M. Bessel has calculated the following places of the same for the meridian of Paris:—

	Degrees of Ascension.	South Declination.
Jan. 15,	25 14	39 18
Jan. 25,	19 40	29 34
Feb. 4,	17 33	23 58

Until the 16th of February this comet will become clearer and more brilliant than it was on the 10th of November, the day of its first discovery."

The Emperor of Austria has granted to the Observatory at Ofen, in Hungary, the sum of 7000 florins for the purchase of astronomical instruments. He has also given permission to the following gentlemen to visit the mines in the Hereditary States: to Mr. Chenevix, English chemist; to Don Gimbernat, director of the Royal Cabinet at Madrid; to Mr. Beker, inspector of the mines at Altenburgh; and to Mr. Grellman, merchant, of Vienna.

A prostrate forest of palm-trees has lately been discovered on the banks of the Necker, some of which are two feet in diameter. Among the perished wood were mingled in confusion bones, supposed to have belonged to Hyænas, Elephants, and Bears, of a large size.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

DRURY-LANE, Dec. 26.—After the tragedy of *George Barnwell*, *The Enchanters*; *or, Harlequin Sultaun*, was brought out for the entertainment of the holiday frequenters of the theatre. Had the Ghost of the celebrated Rich condescended to have witnessed the representation of this spectacle, we can figure to ourselves the sensations it must have excited in the soul of that Father of Pantomime. For ourselves we can most safely assert, that we never witnessed any heterogeneous compound of this description so totally bereft of all interest, and of so unmeaning and unintelligible a description. Instead of its being an Harlequinade, fraught with whim, trick, deception, and bustle, we were not gratified with Harlequin's activity in above *two* leaps, and with his amorous attentions and civilities to *Columbine*, more than four times, throughout the whole piece. The intervals were filled up with splendid processions, into which were introduced camels and dromedaries in profusion:—these sort of *excrescences* seem to have taken hold of both theatres, ever since the memorable romance of *Blue Beard*. A new performer (a Mr. Hartland) was the Harlequin. He is possessed of the requisites for the character, agility and vivacity, but he has little of that elegant display of whim and simple playfulness for which we look to a professor of the *masque*. The *Clown* (*Urchin*) by Montgomery, from the Royal Circus, was given by that performer with all the effect of which the part itself was rendered susceptible by the author. We have to repeat our remarks upon nonsense of this kind in general, that we deplore the splendour in scenery and dresses, thrown away upon so silly a trifle.

The music by Shaw, the leader of the band, does that gentleman credit. Mr. Gibbon, as *Hapuck*, an enchanter, sung a song in fine style, which brought down the unanimous applause of the audience. The House was crowded in every part, and the piece was announced for repetition.

Jan. 28.—This evening was produced at this theatre, a new comedy, called *Assignation*, from the pen of Miss Lee, the successful author of the comedy of the *Chapter of Accidents*. The high estimation in which this lady has been held by the public, and all the exertions of the performers who embraced the whole comic strength of the house, could not, however, save the piece from the most decided disapprobation of a crowded and elegant audience. The opposition commenced in the first act, in consequence of the length of the scenes, and the total absence of interest or humour.

The principal characters in this unfortunate comedy, were as follows:

Lord Wellwyn	-	Mr. WROUGHTON
Sir Harry	- -	Mr. ELLISTON
Somerville	- -	Mr. H. SIDDONS
Admiral	- - -	Mr. BANNISTER
Bronze	- - -	Mr. DE CAMP
Lady Morelove	-	Miss POPE
Laura	- - -	Mrs. H. SIDDONS
Emma	- - -	Miss RAY
Adelaide	- - -	Miss DUNCAN
Tiptoe	- - -	Miss MELLON
Servant	- - -	Mrs. HARLOWE

As this piece will never appear before the public again, it is not necessary to enter much into detail concerning it. In the fourth act the patience of the audience became exhausted, when some disgusting absurdities in *Lady Morelove*'s conduct in her dressing-room, and Mr. Bannister, as a *drunken Admiral*, roused the indignation of the house to the highest pitch. *Lady Morelove* was a female Lord Ogleby, without the interest of the original. Mrs. H. Siddons, a lovely young heiress, was made contrary to the rules of all delicacy, to avow her love for Lord Wellwyn, the father of Somerville, who did her the honour of accepting her hand. Miss Duncan, the wife of Sir Harry, whom he had left in France, appears first in the disguise of a French abbé, and is imposed on the old lady as a conjuror; and in the last scene, to display a very beautiful dress, when she meets her husband by *Assignation*, for the purpose of discovering herself. It appeared as if the author thought that the number of characters introduced would compensate for the total absence of interest, pathos, and humour. The prologue,

spoken by Mr. Bartley, was well received; and Miss Duncan in the epilogue was loudly applauded.

Feb. 4.—A new Ballet entitled *Emily*, or *Juvenile Indiscretion*, was performed at this theatre. The fable is founded on the airy spirit of the heroine, which tempts her into many wild excesses, but better principles of action at last prevail, and she is wholly reformed. Miss Gayton, a pupil of D'Egville, performed the character of Emily, and she was the main prop of the entertainment. Her dancing was light, animated, and expressive. Parisot, in a very elegant *pas seul*, gave considerable strength to the piece. D'Egville is the composer, and it is very creditable to his talents.

COVENT-GARDEN, Feb. 7.—Massinger's vigorous, but improbable comedy of *A new Way to pay old Debts*, was revived at this theatre. Cooke supported the part of *Sir Giles Overreach* with considerable ability. The language of this play is of so antique a cast, that the general effect is uniformly heavy.

The Oratorios commenced at this theatre on the 13th of February, under the direction of the Ashleys. The Orchestra was filled with able performers under the conduct of Mr. G. Ashley. The principal singers were Braham, Madame Dussek, Mrs. Dickons, (late Miss Poole) Bellamy, Doyle, Pyne, and Mrs. Bland.

OPERA-HOUSE, Feb. 3.—A new comic Opera, called *Roberto l'Assassino* was brought forward for the first time. The music is only indifferent, and there was nothing interesting in the fable. Naldi exerted his musical and comic powers with great zeal, but the mass was too heavy to receive animation even from his lively talents. Signor Siboni and Madame Perini deserved much credit for their endeavours to support the piece.

CONCERT OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The first rehearsal of this Institution this season, took place on Monday evening, the 2d of February, in the room in Hanover-square. The Earl of Dartmouth presided. The selection was judicious, and the whole was admirably performed. Harrison displayed his usual chaste, simple, and elegant style of singing. Bartleman, whose health has lately been very bad, exerted his fine voice with judgment and effect. Mrs. Billington, disgusted it is said, with the caprices of fashion, has declined an engagement for the present season. Mrs. Ashe and Mrs. Vaughan appeared to considerable advantage. The band was led with the usual excellence of Cramer.

The first regular performance took place on Wednesday, Feb. 4. The opening piece was the *Coronation Anthem*, and the grand chorus from the Messiah concluded this entertainment.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Further Account of Sir RICHARD KING, *Bart. Admiral of the Red, whose Death was announced at page 549 of Vol. VI.*

HE was born in Hampshire in the year 1730, but descended from a respectable family who resided at Bromley in Kent. Before he was eight years of age he entered on the toils of that service, of which he afterwards became so splendid an ornament. In 1738, he went to sea with his maternal uncle, the late Commodore Curtis Barnet, under whose eye he first served in the Mediterranean, and in the year 1744, accompanied him to the East Indies, in the course of which voyage, three valuable French East Indiamen were captured. During the ensuing season he was employed in much service, for which his uncle rewarded him by promoting him to the rank of lieutenant. Soon after this appointment, he had the misfortune to lose his uncle, who died after a short indisposition in April 1746, but he still continued to serve in India, until the conclusion of the war in 1748, when in the year following he returned to England. From this time to the recommencement of hostilities in 1754, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself; but in that year it being thought expedient to send a small squadron to the East Indies, under Admiral Watson, he went out as lieutenant of the Bristol. While

this fleet was at anchor at Kinsale, a violent storm came on, in which the Eagle and Bristol ran foul of each other, were dismasted, and rendered incapable of proceeding on the voyage. Mr. King was removed into the Tiger, which was ordered to proceed to India in lieu of the Bristol, and on the arrival of Admiral Watson at the place of his destination, was received on board the Admiral's ship. Early in 1756, Lieut. King highly distinguished himself at the attack and capture of Geriah, the capital of the dominions of the famous pirate, Angria. After this service, Admiral Watson, in July, advanced our young lieutenant to the rank of master and commander, and appointed him to the Blaze fire-ship. The squadron afterwards proceeded to Bengal, and having reduced all the forts below Calcutta, which, together with that city, had fallen into the hands of the nabob Surajah Dowla, who was then at war with the English, Admiral Watson co-operated with Colonel Clive in the reduction of that place. On January 2d, 1757, the ships took their stations, and began a most vigorous cannonade, which at the end of two hours, drove the enemy from their guns, and compelled them to abandon the fort. Captain King was here designated to the post of honour, the Admiral immediately landing a party of seamen under his command, with the king's troops under Captain Coote, with whom he conjointly took possession of the fort. At the time the squadron sailed to Bengal, Captain King was dangerously ill at Madras, but recovering, took his passage in the Protector, one of the Company's ships, and arrived at Bengal about the same time that the squadron did, but had the mortification to find that his fire-ship, the Blaze, had sprung a leak, and had been sent to Bombay. By this accident he became merely a volunteer, and though employed on the most active service, the Captains of the squadron took advantage of this circumstance, in refusing him to share prize money with them as a Captain, by which he lost many thousand pounds. Admiral Watson's next object being to attack the rich city of Hughly, belonging to the nabob, and Captain King's credit for courage, promptitude, and perseverance, being fully established, he was selected for that service. The fort having been carried by storm, Captain King and his detachment of seamen first entered the breach, but the riches found at Hughly fell far short of the expectations of the captors. As a ditinguishing mark of the approbation and confidence of Admiral Watson, he selected Captain King as the bearer of his dispatches to England, containing an account of the re-establishment of the East-India Company in their respective settlements; and accordingly he sailed from Bengal in February 1757, and arrived at London in the July following. The year after, he was appointed to the Bonetta sloop, in which he was sent to the Leeward Islands, and in January, 1758, was promoted by Commodore Moore to the rank of Post-Captain. His first appointment was to the Rye frigate, but he was soon removed into the Ludlow Castle of 44 guns. In 1759, he convoyed a large fleet of merchant ships from Jamaica to England, and at the beginning of 1760, was appointed to the Argo frigate of 28 guns, in which he for some time cruised off Brest, and afterwards in the North Sea, till the end of 1761. On the commencement of hostilities with Spain, in 1762, Lord Anson particularly recommended Captain King to his majesty, as an officer on whom he could depend to carry the earliest intelligence of that event to the East Indies; and General Draper, who was appointed to command the land forces on an expedition against Manilla, embarked with him on board the Argo. Captain King had the good fortune to make an expeditious passage to India; which, if he had not done, the enterprize against Manilla must have failed, as the squadron arrived there only a few days previously to the changing of the moonsoon. During the siege of Manilla, intelligence was received, that the rich galleon, St. Philippina, was on her passage from Acapulco, and Captain King, in company with the Panther, Captain Hyde Parker, were ordered to cruise with a view to intercept her; but missing this ship, they fell in with another, the Santis-

sima Trinidada, which had sailed from Manilla, and having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was returning thither under jury-masts. This ship was of larger dimensons than our 74 gun ships, and had on board 700 men, but only a few guns mounted. The Argo engaged her in the night, though she had only 80 men able to go to quarters, and on the next day, the galleon sustained a severe cannonade from the Panther and the Argo, before she surrendered. The two frigates returned to Manilla with their prize, the value of which was estimated at three millions of dollars. In the mean time the St. Philippina, on hearing of the war with England, had taken shelter at Palapa, a port in the island of Samar; and Captain King in the Argo, with the Seaford under his command, sailed from Manilla with orders to endeavour to proceed to Palapa, and take possession of her; but after persevering in the attempt for three months, against the monsoon, strong winds, and much rain, the ships' sails and rigging being rotten and worn out, and the provisions almost expended, he was under the painful necessity of returning to Manilla without the rich object of his pursuit. In 1763, Captain King was appointed to the Grafton of 68 guns, in which he arrived in England in July 1764, having, in company with the Lenox, the galleon he had captured. In 1771, he was appointed to the Northumberland, the flag-ship of Sir Robert Harland, who, having engaged to take a particular captain, Captain King was appointed to the Ardent, and immediately afterwards to the Asia, and continued in that ship, which was a stationed guardship at Portsmouth, for the usual period of three years. In 1777, he commanded the Pallas frigate of 36 guns, in which he convoyed a fleet of merchant ships to Quebec, and returning in September 1778, after the commencement of hostilities between France and Great Britain, he was sent with the squadron under the command of Commodore Evans, to assist in seizing the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coast of Newfoundland, which service having been performed, he exchanged ships with Captain Spry, and, in the month of November, returned to England in the Europe of 64 guns. After his return he was appointed, in March 1779, to the Exeter of 64 guns, and ordered to proceed as second officer in command, under Admiral Sir Edward Hughes to the East Indies. On his arrival there in January 1780, he was promoted to the rank of Commodore, with a captain under him, and on this station he continued the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French squadrons under M. de Suffrein. In the first engagement which took place off Fort St. George, on the 15th of February, 1782, Commodore King's ship, the Exeter, received the fire of most of the French ships, as they passed on towards the centre; and as it was evidently the design of Suffrein to disable the Exeter and Superb, those two ships were materially crippled. The Exeter had to sustain an unequal contest, first with three, and then with five of the enemy's ships, the smallest of them of equal force, and superior to her in size. The Superb was also assailed by four, possessing similar advantages; and a calm prevented the other ships of the British from coming to their assistance. The wind afterwards springing up, enabled the four headmost ships to come up, which induced the French to retreat. By this time the Exeter was almost reduced to a wreck, her Captain, Reynolds, had been killed close by the side of the Commodore, and ten of her men had shared the same fate, and forty-five were wounded. From the number of shot holes she had received under water, she was under the necessity of making a signal of distress, and had it not been for the most indefatigable exertions, she, in all probability, would have gone to the bottom. Commodore King, amidst this scene of horror, displayed the most consummate bravery, unshaken fortitude, and presence of mind. Towards the close of the action, as two of the enemy's ships were bearing down to attack the Exeter, the Master asked him what he should do with the ship; to which he replied, "There is nothing to be done, but to fight her till she sinks." The Exeter was however preserved, but so completely dis-

abled, that for two days after the action, she was obliged to be towed by the Monmouth, not being in a state to carry any sail. In the second action with Suffrein on the 8th of April, 1782, the Exeter did not experience so pointed an attack, but was nevertheless distinguishingly engaged, sustaining a loss of 44 men killed and wounded. During the latter part of the time Commodore King served in India, he had his broad pendant on board the Hero. In the last action of the war fought in the Indian Seas, which was on the 13th of June, he narrowly escaped being killed by a shot, which struck the speaking trumpet out of his hand, while he was giving orders on the poop of his ship. Peace being concluded between the belligerent powers, and a reduction of our force in the east becoming expedient, Commodore King was dispatched to Europe with the first division of the fleet, consisting of nine sail of the line and three frigates, and reached England in May, 1784, and soon after his arrival, on being introduced to the king, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him, in approbation of his zealous and meritorious services. In Sept. 1787, Sir Richard King was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the White; and in 1790, Commander in Chief in the Downs. In 1791, he was made Rear Admiral of the Red, and was appointed to command the third division of the fleet at Spithead; in 1792 he had the honour to be created a Baronet of Great Britain, and was appointed to be Governor and Commander in Chief at Newfoundland. In 1793 he was promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and on his return from Newfoundland, was elected member of Parliament for Rochester. In December 1794, being then Vice-Admiral of the Red, he was appointed Commander in Chief at Plymouth; and in June 1795, was farther promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. In February 1799, he became Admiral of the White, and in April following, he was succeeded in his command at Plymouth by Sir Thomas Paisley. This was the last professional appointment held by Sir Richard, who, in November 1805, was raised to the rank of Admiral of the Red. The deceased Admiral has not left behind him, in his majesty's navy, an officer of greater bravery, honour, or abilities, and he died as he lived, universally respected. He is succeeded in his title by his only son, Captain King, of L'Achille of 74 guns, which ship he nobly fought in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

TWO circumstances have since our last engaged, very considerably, the public mind, and both denote a degradation of the country, and are symptoms of a declining empire. The one is the extravagance of joy, arising from the supposed complete defeat of the French in Poland; the news of which was received with the utmost avidity, and all ideas of examining into the truth of the account were swallowed up in the congratulations on the happy prospects that this event laid open to our view. The other circumstance affected our finances, and with gaping mouths the public swallowed the whale, thrown out by Lord H. Petty, that there were to be no more taxes; and the finances were in such a flourishing situation, that some degree of apprehension might be entertained of the bad effects that would arise from a too speedy payment of the national debt.

The joy arising from the first circumstance has already vanished away. The deluded people are ready for a new deception; and, notwithstanding what they have experienced with respect to both the battles of Austerlitz and Poland, they are just as ready to receive any idle account of a new victory obtained by the barbarians of Russia over the skill, numbers, and discipline of the French. It now appears, that Bonaparte, after having established himself at Warsaw, pushed on his army to a considerable distance beyond it; that he attacked the Russians, drove them back, and would have completely annihilated their armies, if it had not been for the badness of the weather. Some advantages, which the Russians had in one

attack, gave rise to the rumour of their success. This was magnified into a complete and decisive victory, and a victory that must have annihilated the French power in that quarter. The rumour gained ground in England, because the people were willing to believe it: and it was in vain to observe, that the thing was incredible in itself, and that the news brought to England on the Saturday, must, if true, have been known in Holland on the preceding Thursday. Against this latter circumstance it was urged, that the French influence was so great as to prevent such intelligence from penetrating into Holland, and of course the Russian victory was the talk, till repeated mails from the continent weakened its credibility; and at last, the state of the two armies put it beyond all doubt, that the power of Bonaparte was not impaired.

The last accounts inform us, that he was in Warsaw, and preparing to make a visit to his army. The army is in cantonments to the east of the Vistula. The Russians are near Grodno. The setting in of the frost will probably put the bodies again in motion, for the French emperor will not be inclined to give a very long repose to his troops; and the Russians, though good soldiers, are not under such officers as can meet the activity and skill of their opponents. If the French should move on, a decisive action will soon take place as to the affairs of Poland; and, if a peace is not soon made, we should not be at all surprised if the terms of it were dictated at Moscow by Bonaparte before the summer.

Poland is not yet an independent kingdom. Its Starosties are under a government of Poles, appointed by the French. A king cannot evidently be set up, till the kingdom is completely conquered. The Prussian part of it is now in the possession of the French, the Russian part will soon follow the same fate. Whether the Austrian part should remain with its present possessors, depends on the will of Bonaparte; but it is most probable, that he will insist on its restitution, and thus claim the honour of having destroyed the schemes of the three royal Jacobins. Austria will receive its indemnification from part of the Turkish dominions, or in Silesia. The former is the most probable supposition.

Whilst the French were supposed to have been beat by the Prussians, they were bringing Silesia into complete subjection, and preparing an attack on Swedish Pomerania. Stralsund, we now hear, is invested, and we may expect very soon to receive the news that the authority of the King of Sweden, on the south and east of the Baltic, has ceased to exist. The change that he made in the constitution of his states is not likely to give him popularity; and, if he should head his own troops, we should fear very much for the fate of royal tactics, when opposed by those of a French general, taken from the shop or the plough.

The King of Prussia is not completely driven out of his dominions. Konigsburg and Dantzick acknowledge his authority, and he has, what is called, a court about him. He dispenses honours and rewards, and portions out disgrace, and rests his hopes on the ability of Russia to assist him. Whatever his hopes and fears may be, it is certain, that he has very few to condole with him in his calamities. All accounts concur in the censure of his rash and unadvised measures, and the complete want of generalship on his part, before and at the famous battle which lost him and his kingdom. It is supposed, that Lord Hutchinson and Sir T. Wilson are with him. He could not have better persons to assist him, if any thing remained to be done; and, if these officers had been sent to Austria and Russia, previous to the mad plans of Mr. Pitt, this country might have been saved the disgrace and expence attending those measures, which brought on the fatal battle of Austerlitz.

The insurgents of Hesse Cassel are brought into order, and their quiet is recommended by the elector himself. This is the only prudent measure he could adopt: for, if he is ever to be restored to his dominions, which is a very doubtful thing, it must be by the French emperor, and on the terms which he pleases to impose. The north of Germany is in great distress from the ruin of the commerce of Hamburgh, and that ill-fated town is

not likely for a long time to recover its former consequence. Denmark perseveres in its usual prudent course, and as yet has escaped the misfortunes which have befallen her neighbours. Sweden is preparing for the arduous encounter, in which we tremble for the fate of the chivalrous king.

Russia has beholden for a long time the war at a distance, and its barbarians have been gratified by their ravages in the south. The approach of an enemy to its frontiers begins to be felt, and the despot has issued a manifesto, which proclaims his terror. The usual terms of perfidy are thrown out against the French, the war is declared to be inevitable, and the protection of the Almighty, who is said ever to espouse the cause of the just, is implored. But, if in this the despot follows the usual stile of manifestos, he points out in other terms the causes of the ruin that has fallen upon Austria and Prussia, which is justly attributed to their neglect in providing for their internal security. Hence, their fate was determined by the loss of a few battles, after which the enemy meeting no obstacle, and dreading no opposition from an unarmed populace, suddenly forced his way through the interior provinces, spread devastation and terror by his rapid and violent depredations, destroyed the scattered remains of a routed army, and effected a total overthrow of their empires.

To prevent a similar catastrophe in Russia, the despot proposes the establishment of a general temporary armament or militia, which may be ready in all quarters at a moment's notice, to support the regular troops; and a wiser measure could not be adopted. The number of men to be raised upon the decree, amounts to 612,000 men; and this body, if properly disciplined and animated with a proper spirit, might with the regular troops annihilate every effort of the French. The plan is exceedingly well laid. The despot appoints the commanders in chief of the greater divisions, and the officers of the provincial corps are to be appointed by the nobility, living in the district to which the corps belongs. They are not prepared in this extensive empire to give emulation to their men, by letting commands follow desert. Various regulations follow for the provisioning of these troops, and the whole shews the confidence of the sovereign in his people. The immense extent of territory, over which this force is divided, will render its efficient strength far less than the numbers imply, and this diminution of strength is still more diminished by the sort of people to be brought into action. What the effect will be, if such a body is ever put into motion, it is not easy to decide, but a very large force cannot be kept assembled in one place, without an immense expence. The example is, however, a good one, and will have, we hope, a proper effect in this country; for, if the Russians can arm in this manner, it would be disgraceful for this island not to have a sufficient body in arms, to repel from its shores any force that can be brought against us by the enemy.

Russia will, however, have full employment for all its force. The French are on its western territory; Turkey will employ some of its troops on the southern territory, whether by actual invasion or by defending their own; and there is reason to apprehend, that the device of Bonaparte may bring the Persians into action. Thus, a new scene of things is open to our view, and the system of Providence will by degrees be unravelled. Bonaparte may be the destined instrument to reform the Mahometan, as he has done the Popish church; and the Greek church will feel the effect of his conquests. The immense body he is collecting in Poland cannot but effect some great purpose; and, if his standard is successively raised in Moscow and Constantinople, he will only have pursued a similar course to that of the great conquerors, which have occasionally been raised to shew the kings of the earth, that, if their thrones are not fixed on justice and wisdom, there is one above them who can at his pleasure humble their pride, and confound their devices.

In France every thing goes on as quiet as if the emperor were at Paris. The country, now left to itself, without any controul from its immense army, and sending forth to join their hero eighty thousand youths, shews no disposition to revolt; nor is their

an appearance of a wish in the people to restore their exiled sovereign. Yet the emigrants in this country look forward still with anxious expectation; and this decisive proof, how much they and their cause are abhorred by their countrymen, does not produce conviction in their minds. They have the folly to think, that a numerous army of Englishmen would produce a revolution. But France is grown too wise by the experience of the past, and wretched must be the disposition of the country, if it did not heartily concur in preferring a Napoleon to a Bourbon. Spain produces nothing new, but what comes from the court; and, in this critical conjuncture of human affairs, it is chiefly employed in devising and heaping new honours on the Prince of Peace. Portugal awaits with patience its detsiny, but the English merchants there are not without fears of an extinction of their trade. They may rest securely, as long as Bonaparte is employed in the north, and Portugal aids him by a tribute.

From America we learn the failure of Miranda's expedition, and the recapture of Buenos Ayres. On the latter subject we would defer our observations, as Sir Home Popham, the deviser of this ill-fated expedition, is returned to England, and, it is to be hoped, will be called to a strict account of his conduct. What strikes us as very remarkable in this affair is, that, after having taken Buenos Ayres, the ships should have left the place for an attack upon Montevideo, and thus discovered to the Spaniards the weakness of the force in the town. Had the vessels remained near the town till a reinforcement had arrived from England, their guns and their men would have kept the place in awe, and fifteen hundred sailors added to the land troops might have put the place into such a state of defence as might have baffled every effort of the insurgents. The loss to this country will be very great, for the dollars taken as plunder will not repay for the merchandise and baffled expectations of the persons who went, in consequence of the supposed conquest, to that part of the world. The court martial will bring to light the nature of the expedition: but we recollect, that the expedition to Holland, which was far more disgraceful to this country, was settled without a court martial.

The grand plan of Lord Henry Petty to produce wonders in finance, has been long enough before the public, to diminish the estimation in which it was held at the first broaching of it, and to expose the idle and extravagant boasts with which it was received, as a present from another heaven-born minister. A fine speech from his lordship was followed by a large quarto with a vast quantity of tables, prefaced by a very ill-written account of the plan. The account baffled the comprehension of the members, and the tables stupified them. It must be very fine, because it was so deep and unintelligible. But the fact is, that the tables might have been made by any boy at school, and they serve no one purpose whatever, but to confuse the understanding, and to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Divested of all the bombast and swelling jargon, which accompanied this grand scheme, the plan is simply this: to give the minister the power of mortgaging the war taxes, and to have at his discretion nearly two hundred millions, without the future controul of parliament. We remember the expressions used by the present ministry, when in opposition against Mr. Pitt. What would they have said, if he had advanced such a proposition! No language would have been too strong to express their abhorrence of so unconstitutional a measure. Indeed, if the parliament consents to it, we know not what hopes remain of any check to future wild prospects of a similar nature; and it is not expected, that very great wisdom will accompany so improvident a grant. It is needless to enter into the many other objections to the measure, founded on the mortgaging of what may be invalid securities. If it passes, the nation will, in proper time, feel the results, and instead of seeing its debt diminished, according to the idle boast of Lord H. Petty, will find by its increase that the prodigies in finance are not to be expected from fine speaking. As to the flourishing state of finance, it is absurd to talk of it, when the nation is taxed beyond the

conception of any individual, that died before the middle of the last century; and the mode of raising the supplies confounds entirely Dr. Franklin's idea in the first sentence of his Poor Richard's Way to Wealth.

It does not appear that much opposition will be made to the plan. Intrenched in his tables, the Chancellor of the Exchequer keeps the assailants at a distance. They cannot understand his plan without understanding his tables, and the tables are beyond the reach of their comprehension.—Sir F. Burdett, at a very large meeting, has given it the proper epithet of a splendid bubble: but in this, and many other instances, the language of the Baronet will make no impression, till the people, by severe experience, are made to comprehend its force and propriety.

The discussion on the Slave Trade, in the House of Lords, has produced a considerable sensation amongst the West-India merchants and planters, and traders to the coast of Africa. Whatever humanity may dictate, policy, they say, ought to be consulted, and indemnification ought to be made to those whose capitals have been embarked under the faith of Parliament. The conduct of the Sierra Leone company, under the guidance of the persons most active for the abolition of the slave trade, ought to be a warning, how we trust ourselves to well-meaning enthusiasts; and how men, under the specious pretences of sanctity and religion, will commit acts, that others of less pretensions would not venture to justify. Thus they have ruined their company, expended between four and five hundred thousand pounds, and refuse to let the proprietors look into the state of their own affairs. Are such men fit to introduce a measure for the regulation of a concern, in which millions are employed? And may not the same ruin be expected from such counsellors in the affairs of the nation, as the proprietors of the Sierra Leone company have experienced in their own concerns?

The clamour about mad dogs begins to subside; but it has been attended with heavy calamities on the canine race. It is now time to examine coolly into the occasion of this clamour, and the real ground of the alarm. We are much inclined to believe that no such disease exists, as is attributed to the dog, and that no persons have died in the manner represented. As madness is so dreadful a calamity, the question deserves investigation, and the College of Physicians would be doing a service to the country, by making enquiries of every surgeon and apothecary within the bills of mortality respecting the cases of this kind which have come under their cognizance. The nature of each case should be strictly investigated; for a patient may attribute that to the bite of a dog which arose from very different circumstances. A very eminent physician, in very great practice, asserted, that he never met with such a case in his whole life; and that, if he were consulted on the apprehended madness from the bite of a dog, he should not know how to proceed, being as ignorant in such a case as one totally unacquainted with medicine.

An election has taken place in Canterbury, for a member, in the room of Mr. Alderman Simmons, deceased; when Mr. William Frend, whose Tangible Arithmetic was noticed in our last Number, and who is a freeman of that city, took occasion, on proposing, in a very numerous meeting, Mr. Sawbridge, who was unanimously elected, to call the attention of the meeting to a grievance severely felt, not only in that city, but over all England. This was in the mode of collecting the taxes; the agents of the taxes being frequently guilty of vexatious and frivolous surcharges, and putting, capriciously, a number of people to the expence and trouble of attending the meetings of the commissioners, and losing their time and labour to no purpose. In consequence of this address, several inhabitants of the town requested Mr. Frend to suggest a mode of redress, and he recommended a petition to parliament; which accordingly has been drawn up, and signed by a considerable number, and will soon be laid before the house. It is to be hoped that the example will be followed all over the kingdom.

In the two Houses of Parliament various things of importance have been brought forward: among the principal are—the question of the Slave Trade—the Poor Laws—the

Hampshire Petition—the Expulsion of a Member—Lord H. Petty's Finance Bill—Mr. Windham's Military Bill—and Lord Castlereagh's Financial Propositions. Able arguments have been introduced, and some of the speakers indulged in the fashion introduced by Mr. Pitt, of making very long speeches, a fashion that cannot be too much exploded. The debate on the exclusion of a member was interesting on several accounts; and the question is not as yet decided. It arose from a Mr. Cawthorne, the member for Lancaster, having, previous to his election, been tried by a court-martial, and in consequence dismissed from military service.

General Parker, upon this occasion, moved, that the charges and sentence against Mr. Cawthorne, with the proceedings of the House upon them, in 1795—1796, should be read. Mr. Cawthorne hoped that the case would have been more fully gone into; for he rested his upon precedents, and on the law of the land, that a person having been once tried, could not be again tried by the same judicature for the same offence. Besides he sat there legally qualified, returned by a large body of constituents, and without opposition. The sentence of a court-martial was of too flimsy a nature to ground upon it a motion of expulsion. —Lord Howick viewed the question in its proper light, and thought it necessary to enquire, first, whether the house possessed the power of re-expulsion; and then, whether it was fit and proper to exercise it in this particular instance. The proceeding was of great importance, as affecting the character of the individual and of the house, and the great constitutional principles that ought to govern the right of election. On this account, he declared it to be his intention to move for the appointment of a committee to search into precedents respecting the expulsion of a member. —Sir W. Herbert did not think this a question of precedent, but of principle; and he conceived that the power of re-expulsion was vested in the house, for the maintenance of its own honour and dignity.

General Gascoigne agreed with the last speaker, and asserted, that this case had no more connection with precedents, than a bankruptcy had with murder. The only precedent was that of 1796; where it appeared, that the gentleman, who was the object of the motion, had been found guilty by a court-martial of infamous and ungentlemanly conduct. Nothing could be more forcible; and unless he was expelled, there would be a precedent formed to cover disgrace and infamy. He begged of Lord Howick not to interpose the shield of power before guilt. Manifest disapprobation of the language and sentiments of this speaker appeared through the whole house; and Lord Folkstone expressed his disapprobation of the reproaches and harsh expressions that had been used in this stage of the business. They could answer no good purpose, and in his opinion the consulting of precedents was absolutely necessary.

The Attorney-General declared that the motion of General Parker would have met with his decided negative. He should have thought it his duty to the law of the land, to the constitution of the country, and the rights of electors, to oppose the motion! And he should not be dismayed by any overbearing expressions made use of by those who differed from him. He could not conceive how the minutes of a court-martial, which had been the foundation of proceedings in a former parliament, could decide the question against a member of the present parliament; nor could the minutes of a court-martial, though a good court for the trial of military offences, afford a proper ground for a proceeding in this house. He would not listen to any proposal of determining the merits of a case by the proceedings of a court, where there was no trial by jury, and no right of challenge. He would not proceed upon the sentence of a court of common law, much less on that of a court-martial. As for the fanciful notions about honour and disgrace, entertained by General Gascoigne, they could not be the foundation of proceedings, and the house was not to be led away by such phrases. The rights of electors must be defended on the principles of the constitution.

General Gascoigne denied that he had said that the proceeding of a court-martial ought to be the law of

the house; and, as to the learned gentleman's remarks on honour and such phrases, he would rather have the house a court of honour than a court of justice. Strong marks of disapprobation burst out against this last sentence; a sentence ridiculous in itself, and totally unconstitutional; such, in fact, as none but a military man could utter.—Mr. Adam thought that the first object was justice, the second the dignity of the house, the third a proceeding on firm and sure grounds. He was old enough to have been a member, and to be in the minority, on the expulsion of Wilkes, who afterwards sat in parliament, and the proceedings against him were, on his motion, expunged from the Journals. This precedent, in his opinion, was decisive in the present case.—Lord Howick's motion passed; and Lord George Cavendish introduced a petition from certain electors of Lancaster, remonstrating against the right of the house to render their elective franchise null and void; and praying the house to reject any motion submitted to them for that purpose. Sir W. Herbert was moved with indignation at the language of this petition, and thought that the house would have the justest grounds to disfranchise all persons who had dared to put their signature to such a paper All parts of the house resounded with No! No! No!——Lord Stanley objected also to the petition; first, because it was too dictatorial; and, secondly, because it anticipated the measure it complained of.—Mr. S. Bourne protested against the language and principles which he had heard advanced by the two last speakers; and was astonished that, when the memory of the precedent, furnished by Wilkes, was so fresh in the minds of every man, any person could venture to obtrude upon that house doctrines so novel and so unconstitutional.—Mr. S. Stanhope called upon the chair to state, whether there was any precedent of a petition against a proceeding not yet instituted. The Speaker, with becoming dignity, replied, that it was the invariable custom of the house to open its doors wide to all petitions from the king's subjects, upon the subject of alledged grievances, whether real or imaginary. The petition was ordered to lie upon the table; and the debate of this day affords a testimony, that military and aristocratical notions are not to guide the Commons of England. Every person knows too well what stuff courts-martial are made of, and how they exercised their judgments in Ireland, to allow their decisions to be of any weight, except in the circle of military men and military affairs. As to the case of Mr. Cawthorne, we know no farther of it, than that he was condemned by a court-martial. The electors of Lancaster have elected him their representative, and we would sooner trust to their judgment than to that of any court-martial. A General will of course think differently from us: but his angry looks will not shake our opinion; and we trust, that the men of Lancaster, if it is necessary, will assert their rights undismayed by military notions of honour.

The Hampshire petition produced, on the 13th of February, a very long debate. On its previous introduction into the house it had been treated by the ministry with great asperity; and insinuations were thrown out against the petitioners. The debate was brought on by Mr. A. Smith; on whose motion the resolution of the house, declaring it to be a breach of privilege for any person, filling an office under Government, to employ his influence derived from it in the election of a member, was read. Mr. S. then observed, that the influence of government in Hampshire was greater than in any other part of the kingdom, and it had been used to oust a gentleman who had served the county for fourteen years with diligence and fidelity. Such practices were highly unconstitutional; and, if not corrected, the independence of the house would be severely wounded. The remedy he must leave to the discretion of the house; and he moved for a committee to consider of the allegations in the petition.—Sir H. Mildmay seconded the petition, and pointed out the nature of the government influence in Hampshire; after which he proceeded to prove the charges in the petition. He first brought forward a paper, containing the minutes of a conversation between Sir W. Heathcote and Lord Temple;

from which it appeared, that the Lord had called on the Baronet, by the desire of Lord Grenville, to ascertain whether the Baronet would, if re-elected, support administration; and to inform him, that the administration was determined to oppose Mr. Chute, on account of his opposition to its measures. Another paper contained the copy of a letter from Mr. Freemantle, one of the secretaries of the treasury, to General Hewitt, the barrack-master general, requesting him to cause Major Davis, the deputy-barrack-master general, to exert himself, and every influence he had in the barrack department, in favour of the ministerial candidate. Major Davis, in reply, stated, that he had done every thing in Winchester and the neighbourhood, to ensure success to the ministerial candidates; and suggested, that he could be serviceable in the Isle of Wight, if he had leave from the office to go thither. The barrack-master-general replied, that his expences could not be allowed, as it would not be proper to introduce such an item in the public accounts of his department. Another letter from Mr. Davis stated, that he was going to canvas about Christchurch and Lymington, places pointed out to him by Lord Caernarvon. Another letter from Major Davis stated, that he might have been relieved from some embarrassment, if he would deliver up the treasury letters. In a committee it would be proved, that the instructions to the barrack office had been carried into execution.

Mr. Freemantle asserted, that every allegation in the petition was without foundation, and that there was not the smallest proof that the administration had committed itself in the gross and unconstitutional manner that had been stated. He had written the letter, alluded to, to General Hewitt, and he read it to the house. It was dated Treasury Chambers, and marked private, and contained a request to recommend the ministerial candidates to Major Davis, or any freeholder within his department. Mr. Freemantle contended that, as a freeholder of the county, he had a right to speak in this manner, and his office of Secretary to the Treasury did not disfranchise him. If the contrary were maintained, every person holding a place under government would be deprived of those privileges, which were the proudest boast of an Englishman. There were but two cases, he conceived, which could be considered as such an exertion of ministerial influence, as called for the interference and and censure of parliament: the offering of money or the employment of threats, and any other degree of influence might be used by any officer of government; and he was confident that there had not been the slightest instance whatever, either in Hampshire or elsewhere, of the influence of the treasury being used for the purpose of unduly carrying any election in favour of any particular person favoured by administration.

Mr. Broderick observed that, though Mr. Freemantle had informed the house of his connections with Hampshire, it was evident that, before he solicited his neighbours and tenants, he had thought it necessary to send his request to the barrack master general. Mr. Herbert rejoiced, that the petition was brought to a fair and candid investigation. Every one must have hoped that the influence of the dock yards had been used in his favour at the late election, yet he had authority from the first commissioners and principal clerks to declare that not a word had been spoken by them to influence the artificers. He contended, that any distinct member of the administration had a right to interfere as an individual in an election. Magistrates used, and so might country gentlemen, whatever means they pleased to menace their tenants, and those over whom they had authority, and he considered the petition as unworthy of farther attention, nothing have been urged which could attach to administration.

Mr. Jeffrey, of Poole, asserted, that the secretary of the treasury had openly and plainly told him, that, if he again offered himself as a candidate for Poole, he must not expect the influence of government in his favour, because he had opposed them in the last parliament, and that they would endeavour to open the borough, and try the right of commonalty. Places were actually given to persons to obtain their support of the candidate

who opposed him in his native place; and this and many other instances of a similar kind proved beyond contradiction, that the undue influence of government had been exerted. Mr. Biddulph thought, that the gentleman who had brought forward the petition deserved the thanks of the house and of the public. The sentiments he had heard that night, that government, as government, had a right to interfere in elections, were such as ought not to be tolerated in that house. A letter had been sent from the treasury chambers to an officer, of a public department, to interfere in elections; such an interference was highly unconstitutional. It was the duty of the house to call the delinquent to an account, and he should therefore vote for the enquiry.

Mr. Jenkinson stated, that several persons, belonging to the victualling office at Dover, received positive directions to vote against him, under penalty of losing their places. Mr. Tierney, adverting to what had been said by Mr. Jeffrey, respecting an absent member, declared such conduct to be most unparliamentary, most out of order and most ungentlemanlike. He was going on in this rude, and violent, and ungentlemanlike language, when he was called to order by Mr. S. Stanhope, who declared that, during the many years he had sat in parliament, he had never witnessed more unparliamentary language. It seemed as if Mr. Tierney wished to set two members to challenge each other. Mr. Tierney expressed his sorrow at what had passed, but declared that he would not be led away from the subject. It now appeared, that the charges against administration were reduced to one single instance, and that of an individual acting in his private capacity as a freeholder, who inadvertently had dated his letter from the treasury chambers. It did not appear, that a single vote had been gained by corrupt influence, and it was on the whole one of the most frivolous, unimportant, and foolish petitions that had ever been brought into the house.

Mr. Canning bore testimony to the zeal of Mr. Tierney and his friends in the cause of parliamentary reform; and it must be highly satisfactory to the house to observe their quietness on this subject now that they were in power. It seemed, that they were now resolved not to depart from those practices and principles, which were made to be formerly such strong grounds of complaint, or rather they conceived themselves to be at liberty to return tenfold all the injuries they had ever complained of in the same way. Mr. Tierney, it seemed, differed widely from his former opinions, on the ground of suspicion, constitutional jealousy, and alarm. It was now no ground of suspicion, to write from the public treasury in favour of the administration candidates. He had no objection to a private friend writing to a private friend, but a secretary of a public office writing to the agents of another public office to influence their votes was using in an unjustifiable manner the powers belonging to his department. It appeared, that the secretary of the treasury had been interfering in elections, and the petitioners asserted that they had similar complaints: how then can the house dismiss the petition without a severe censure on the secretary, and an enquiry into those complaints? But say the members of administration the same things have been done before, and therefore we may do them. Let it be remembered, however, that in opposition these gentlemen were vehement in their censure of such acts, and they now give the world an opportunity of judging of the value of their former speeches. To be sure the petition did state some things, which made gentlemen in power very sore; but it did not follow that the house should, on this account, reject the petition. He had heard that night an extraordinary doctrine brought forward, that the members of administration might use their influence in the same manner as a private individual. Such an unconstitutional doctrine he should ever resist, and he should support the motion to reserve the house from the disgrace and opprobrium, which would attend the rejection of the petition.

Mr. Adam considered this to be a question of general parliamentary law, and he could not find any act of parliament prohibiting a secretary of the treasury from canvassing, and therefore he should vote against the mo-

tion. Lord Folkstone considered the secretary's letter as an official letter, and he had indulged the hope, that administration would, in support of their character and of the consistency they so much boasted of, have agreed with the motion. He was decided in his opinion, that the allegations in the petition ought to be referred to a committee of privileges. Mr. Johnstone considered the act of the secretary as an official act, and was surprised at its being considered as a single act, when every member in the house knew, that similar letters were sent all over the kingdom. He had seen a letter sent by the same secretary to a poor voter in Yorkshire, and it could not be said, that this and many others were written in his individual capacity. There had been an administration, which did not direct its secretaries to write in this manner, and in consequence a free parliament was chosen; and, because it was so chosen, the present ministers would not suffer it to exist any longer.

Mr. Perceval was not at all surprised that the servants of the crown should abandon all the professions they had made before they ascended the seat of power. He had indeed indulged a faint hope, that they would have met the question with a manly fortitude; yet, instead of courting examination, they eluded research, and plainly proved that they were afraid of inquiry. Whatever might be the result of the debate, the country, he was convinced, would not be satisfied without a full discovery of the whole plot against their liberties. As to the Secretary, he considered him merely as an agent in this business. As to his being a freeholder, if this were allowed to be an excuse, ministers would easily find freeholders of every county in the kingdom to subscribe their official letters. But was such a practice to be defended? Was this the conduct to be vindicated by your pretended reformers? By reformers, who wanted only power to put their fine plans into execution; and when in power resorted to every method they had previously complained of. When they were out of power, the house heard repeated complaints of the influence of administration, but no instance was adduced:—now it is broadly exposed, but no redress is to be obtained. But the mask would soon be thrown off, and the deformity of their conduct would be exposed.

Lord Howick (formerly Mr. Grey) was feelingly alive to the attacks upon the pretended reformers, of whom he had been, in the society of the friends of the people, one of the chiefs. He allowed that he had offered to the house propositions to insure the interests of freedom. The public sentiment was necessary to give them effect; but this he must candidly allow was not sufficiently in his favour. He had never gone so far, however, as to say, that a secretary of the treasury might not solicit a vote for a candidate, who was a friend to administration. He allowed it to be a bad defence of an unjustifiable measure, that it had been done before; but it might be stated, that such things had happened without parliamentary censure. The mere act of solicitation, without threats or bribes, did not require parliamentary interference. All that was desired on the subject, was before the house; and if there had been improper conduct, let a vote of censure be passed; but there was no pretence for farther inquiry. A more frivolous and unfounded charge was never brought before the house. He saw nothing in the conduct of Mr. Freemantle, more dangerous than the conduct of certain landlords; and he trusted that the house would not be led away by the vehemence of certain gentlemen, but would refuse their countenance to so light and frivolous an attempt to discredit and oppose administration.—Mr. Rose brought forward several instances of the interference of administration; and defied the whole world to prove that he had ever wounded the feelings of individuals for the purpose of extorting their votes.—Some other members spoke; and, on the question being put, it was lost; there being for it only 57, and against it 184; majority in favour of administration 127.

We lament that so important a question was disposed of; and think that the case was completely made out, and required parliamentary censure. But we were more grieved at the language held by the members of administration, recollecting their speeches when out of power, and observing the

gradual imitation of the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Pitt. The case requires to be proved; and a law should be made, with severe penalties, to prevent the commission of this crime:—a crime, in our opinion, far greater than many for which a poor felon is hanged at the gallows. We would propose, then, that any officer in administration, or any of their clerks or secretaries, who solicits by letter, or by personal application, or by any means whatever, the vote of any man for a representative in parliament, should be dismissed from his employment, be rendered incapable of serving his Majesty for seven years, and be fined in one year's salary, one half to go to the informer, the other half to be applied to some public work in the borough, city, or county in which the offence was committed.

Letter to a Member of Parliament, on Lord H. Petty's Plan of Finance.

To Sir —— ——

DEAR SIR, 14*th Feb.* 1807.

I CANNOT but approve of part of Lord H. Petty's Plan of Finance for the present year, since it is established upon a plan which I submitted to him myself last year, and afterwards communicated to the public in a letter to a friend of mine in the Upper House, with a view to prevent what appears to me to be an excessive burden, the present property-tax, or a tax by which the tenth of our income is devoted to the service of the public. My plan was stated in a pamphlet, entitled, "The Policy of reducing the Property Tax, and of carrying on the War for the next Five Years without any additional Taxes;" and I advanced what then appeared to be a paradox, that "the taxes levied upon the subject were not only quite sufficient to carry on a war for the next five years, and beyond, but also that the property tax should, instead of being raised to a tenth, be lowered to a twentieth of our income." This was upon the supposition, that the minister wanted ten millions a year; and I proposed to raise it by loans upon the income tax, reduced to a twentieth, and shewed the operation of such a principle upon that tax. Lord H. P. has accommodated this principle to the war taxes, and the whole is founded upon a proposition well known to every one acquainted with numbers, that a small sum above the interest of a loan, applied to the payment of the interest of the loan, and the reduction of the capital, will, in very few years, extinguish the debt. If the interest of money is five per cent., and you apply ten per cent. annually to the payment of the interest and the reduction of the principal, the debt will be extinguished in a little less than fourteen years and three months: if six per cent. is applied to the payment of the interest of the loan, and the reduction of the debt, the debt will be extinguished in somewhat less than thirty-seven years.

But, though I suggested the propriety of reducing the income tax, and carrying on a war for five years or more without additional taxes, and shewed how loans were to be raised on the income tax, or any other tax, not appropriated to other purposes, I was perfectly sensible of the impropriety of making any loan at all upon the strength of those taxes, when we had other resources in our hands; and the not availing ourselves of these resources is almost unaccountable in a nation so well acquainted as this is with the use of money. We have commissioners for redeeming, as it is called, the national debt: their funds now amount to eight millions five hundred thousand pounds annually, for which taxes are provided; and with this sum they go weekly into the market to buy up what the minister has borrowed by his loans the week before. The absurdity of this plan strikes me in so forcible a manner, that I cannot but think, that if you applied it to yourself, and to your own concerns, you would not suffer the nation to be plundered by such a delusion. The millions it has already lost are considerable: and as long as the nation permits the operation of the sinking fund during the time that it is making loans, so long will the nation continue to be a very great loser.

I would therefore amend Lord H. Petty's plan, which he originally borrowed from me, in the following manner. I would say to him, you

shall have twelve millions above war taxes this year. From the sinking fund you shall have eight millions, and four millions cash, secured on the taxes, which supply the remaining five hundred thousand pounds of the sinking fund; and of course this loan will be paid off in less than fourteen years. If you want twelve millions next year, you shall have, in the same manner, seven millions and a half from the sinking fund, and the remaining four millions and a half, by a loan secured on the taxes, supplying five hundred thousand pounds of the sinking fund, and so on as long as the war lasts.

If the war should last seventeen years my sinking fund is reduced to nothing; but several of the debts upon it were extinguished some years before this time, and the sum appropriated for their extinction and interest upon them becomes the security for new loans. If peace should take place before this period, the sinking fund is in fuller action, and the extinction of debt might advance with greater rapidity. That rapidity may employ the attention of a future time; but he, who looks back to the expectations of a ministry at the beginning of the last seventeen years, will judge what dependence may be placed on the expectation of a minister at the end of the next seventeen years.

If you are determined, however, to let the delusion of the sinking fund sink into your mind, and overcome the power of common sense and reflection, still let me beg of you to pause, before you give your assent to the present plan of the minister. Let him have a loan for as many millions as he may want for the service of the present year, and let ten per cent. annually, upon that loan, be secured upon a portion of the war taxes; but do not give up the constitutional power of the House of Commons, and leave to him the power of raising loans upon war taxes, *ad infinitum*, if the war should last as long. Let him come to you year by year, and you will then judge of the exigences of the case. But I forget; you have been so accustomed to hear the minister speak to you *en maitre*, that the constitutional checks are out of sight. I, you know, look upon the minister as a high executive officer, and think that it would be equally for the interest of the king and people, if he came only occasionally to address you on these subjects, and having proposed them, to make his bow and retire. It has been, and I conceive is, a great misfortune to both king and people, that the ministers of the crown should be members of parliament.

If the finance minister was not a member of parliament, and a board was appointed on that subject, it would produce its plans, and members of parliament would compare them with what might be suggested by themselves, or from other quarters. To such a board, the knowledge of arithmetical is of more importance than that of rhetorical figures. Yet I trust, that it would never send forth such a large quantity of tables as this plan of Lord H. Petty's has introduced into your House: tables, that not one in ten will look into, and which are of no importance to the consideration of the question. They can only make the unlearned stare, the learned smile.

I remain,

Your very obedient servant,

PHILOXENUS.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

"*The Battle of Maida.*"—An Heroic Song, written by Captain Spencer, L. L. V. The music composed by J. Terrail. Price 1s.

THE custom of recording the achievements of brave and heroic warriors in verse, is almost coeval with time itself. The battle which gave rise to the present tributary stanzas, was a striking and undeniable proof of the superiority of British valour; and Capt. S. has very properly taken the opportunity of this spirited and glorious contest, ending in a most decided victory; to arouse the martial genius of his countrymen against the

common enemy, perhaps we may say of all mankind. The music by Mr. T. is bold, martial, well-conceived, and properly adapted to the subject.

Z.

"*Tom Larboard,*"—sung with unbounded applause by Mr. Gibbon, at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, written by Mr. D. Boden, and set to music by J. Birch. Price 1s.

We are most friendly to this class of ballads, commonly called sea-songs, which being frequently read and sung by our brave and gallant tars, we believe to have a strong tendency towards impressing the mind with sentiments the most patriotic and exalted. Mr. Birch has here presented us with a very bold and spirited melody, well suited to the subject. We heartily recommend it, and think it is a song which will become very popular.

Z.

"*I ponder many a silent Hour.*"—Written by Miss Betham, the music composed, and respectfully dedicated to Miss Lyman; by Wm. Walsh (Late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.) Price 1s.

We are happy in having an occasion to express our good opinion of Miss B. as a ballad writer: and to do her justice we are compelled to say, that we seldom meet with any thing in the ballad style which to us appears so pleasing as those few specimens of hers which we have noticed.—Delicacy, pathos, neatness, and good sense, (an article not seldom deficient in this species of writing,) appear conspicuous in her compositions. This before us is a charming little ballad; and the music by Mr. Walsh is arranged with taste and ability, and is very suitable to the words. Z.

"*Accept a Heart, my dearest Girl.*"—A favourite Rondo, written by Mr. William Preston, and set to music with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte; by Mr. Ross. Price 1s. 6d.

We have before noticed a piece of Mr. Ross's, and on account of the words of that piece having been set to music long before Mr. R. took them in hand; and that by an old favourite of the muses, we did not express our admiration of that piece in the strongest terms.—The present, however, is not in the same predicament, and we certainly have perused and played it with considerable pleasure. The melody is prettily imagined, and the Piano Forte part is generally well arranged. On the whole we rank this among Mr. R's best performances: the words are written in a neat and pathetic style.

Z.

"*We'll meet beside the dusky Glen.*"—A Scottish Ballad, writen by Mr. Robert Tannahill, and set to music with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte; by Mr. Ross. Price 1s.

This little ballad in the Scottish style is set to music by the composer of the last article, and to say the least of it, is done in a pleasing and familiar style; and will suit the practice of beginners on the Piano Forte.

Z.

"*Secure by George's Care.*"—A Glee for four voices. Composed by John Stafford Smith. Price 2s. 6d.

The author of the words of this glee (whether or not the same who composed the music we are not informed) is, we presume, a true friend and lover of his country. The sentiments expressed, are such as every true Briton must heartily applaud.

Much modulation is attempted in the music of this glee, and a great variety of keys introduced; perhaps more than young practitioners will wish to see: yet we believe from looking over the piece, that the general effect of the whole will be pleasing, although we think that some of the transitions are rather too sudden, and not quite sufficiently prepared. Still when compared with the tame and spiritless productions which we daily see issuing from the press, with scarcely any variation of key, or any thing like musical effect; we must say, the composer is entitled to our praise. Z.

The celebrated Overture to the "*Mysterious Freebooter*" arranged as a Duet for two performers on the Piano Forte, by M. P. Corri. Price 2s. 6d.

Our readers will recollect that in our number for December we had the

satisfaction of warmly recommending this overture to them in its original form; and at the same time advised Mr. Corri to arrange it as a duet, which advice he has taken; and we feel sincere pleasure in assuring the lovers of light, fanciful, elegant, and at the same time (in general) correct music; that in this duet they will find a piece grateful to their taste. Mr. Corri has manifested the same skill and ingenuity in the arrangement, that he did in the composition of the overture. Teachers of music will find this duet an excellent companion to Martini's celebrated one, of the overture to Henry IV. for their pupils; and to those gentlemen, as well as to our fair readers we heartily recommend it. L. S. N

"*Mary, I believ'd thee true.*"——A Song in the Scottish style, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte or Harp. The words by T. Moore, Esq.: the music by Sir John Stevenson. Price 1s.

This song is, in our opinion, one of a very superior order; the words, without indelicacy, evince all that warmth and vigour of imagination, and smoothness of versification, for which Mr. Moore's songs are so celebrated. The music by Sir John Stevenson is in a style peculiarly impressive and affecting. In short, in the whole range of modern amatory songs, (if we except Davy's "*Just like Love.*") we know of none superior, very few equal, to this.

L. S. N.

"*Mary, I believe thee true.*"—A Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, written by T. Moore, Esq. Price 1s.

We notice this contemptible composition merely to put our readers and the public, on their guard against a minor species of swindling, which several low music-sellers have lately practised; we mean, that of publishing the *words* of some popular songs with *music totally different* from that of the original composer's. Thus, no sooner did the excellent song reviewed in our last article, become popular, than out came the paltry thing now before us, for the mere purpose of deceiving those hasty or unwary purchasers, who look no further than the *first line* of the title of the song they purchase. Such arts may for a *short time* answer the purpose of Mr. P—e, as far as respects *his purse*, but if he regards *his reputation*, as a respectable music-seller, he will desist from them.

L. S. N.

"*A Musical Grammar,*" in four parts: 1. Notation. 2. Melody. 3. Harmony. 4. Rythm. By Dr. Callcott. 8*s.*

Our limits this month will not permit us to give a full criticism on this *elaborate work*, calculated only for players on the harpsicord, piano forte, or organ; it having totally slipped the memory of the author that music was necessary for performers on the violin, tenor, violoncello, harp, flute, oboe, clarinet, &c. &c. The author, after consulting *ninety-six different* writers on the science of music, has produced us a puzzle for young students, instead of a clear method whereby to learn the rules and rudiments of music and harmony. In short, this grammer shews only the vast reading of Dr. Callcott.

(We shall resume our criticism on this work next month.)

CENSOR.

To the Editor of the Apollonian Critic.

SIR,

I AM no professor of music, neither am I in the least acquainted with that science, consequently I am not going to criticise on your criticisms, but being a lover of truth, I trouble you merely to state a matter of fact, that in your next Magazine you may rectify a mistake you have been unknowingly led into; and I have the same reason to expect it, as I have no reason to doubt but you will always keep to the true spirit of your motto.

In page 351 of your last Volume, you have given a very just general description of the new musical instrument, invented and made by Mr. Hawkins of Dalby Terrace, Islington, and which he calls a CLAVIOLE: but at the close of your paragraph you say, Mr. Barthelemon was the original projector; in this Sir, permit me to say, that you are wrongly informed. If you mean simply the idea of such an instrument, this cannot hold good, for that it was an idea formed long before Mr. Barthelemon was born,

is sufficiently testified by the history of music; if you mean as to the mechanism of the instrument, you must give me leave also to say, that your information is erroneous, as Mr. Barthelemon did not contribute one single idea towards it.

I am well aware Mr. Barthelemon did imagine he had assisted Mr. Hawkins with some useful hints, because he advised him to try to invent something of the kind; in consequence of which a little friendly altercation took place, and it was made very evident to a meeting of the friends of both parties to settle this point, that Mr. Barthelemon did not contribute the least idea towards it; and as further proof of this, I have now before me a letter from Mr. Barthelemon to Mr. Hawkins, wherein are these words, "I left you to do the bow either round or little round as you pleased, knowing your genius." In these words are contained the sum of all the ideas Mr. Barthelemon ever communicated, and he left to Mr. Hawkins' genius to form the bow, and all the necessary and ingenious mechanism, to give motion to the bow, to bring it in contact with the strings, and to make the keys act on the strings, so as to produce the delightful harmony for which this instrument is so eminently distinguished.

Do not imagine Sir, that I mean to depreciate Mr. Barthelemon by what I have said, far from it, for I have the happiness of the intimacy and friendship of both the parties, and therefore as an impartial friend to both, I cannot bear to see one aggrandized at the expence of the other's merit, but wish to see strict justice done to each; and hence hope your liberal mind will correct the mistake in the next number of your useful Magazine.

I am Sir, Yours, &c.

JONATHAN PRATT,
86, High-Street, Mary-le-bone.

Feb. 13, 1807.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have punctually considered the Lines to a Sister, by our Correspondent of Eaton-Street. Much as we approve the sentiments of private affection which breathe through the composition in question, and desirous as we are, on every occasion, to gratify the wishes of our friends, we feel nevertheless compelled to decline the publication of the present contribution.

Dr. Toulmin's Communications arrived too late for insertion in our current Number.

On turning back to our Memoranda Literaria, we find the Poem and Essay of which we are now reminded by J. T., were finally set aside by our critical judgment. We have, therefore, to apologize to him for not having officially informed him of this decision: at the same time, we beg leave to assure him, that we by no means wish to discourage him from future exertions.

We would advise the writer of the Letter signed Robert Caif, to study his own grammar and orthography, before he presumes to criticise others. We have never seen a more miserable and unfounded production; a production, we suspect, from the pen of a juvenile knight of the pestle and mortar, alarmed lest the dissemination of knowledge may prove injurious to his trade!

Lucius will find his *Original* Letter of Franklin in p. 37, Vol. III. of the works of Franklin.

Correct the Press—Page 13, line 11, for *Horace*, read *Virgil*.

BOOKS PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1807.

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In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th January, to the 20th February, 1807.

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Hæmoptysis	6	Hydrops	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8	Morbi Cutanei	3
Cynanche Tonsillaris	2	Morbi Infantiles	6
Rheumatismus	8	Asthenia	14
Ophthalmia	2		
Paralysis	2		
Amenorrhœa	3		
Menorrhagia	2		
Leucorrhœa	1		
Hypochondriasis	4		
Dyspepsia	5		

Know then thyself, ——
The proper study of mankind is man.

HOW proper, how important this study! Yet how few engage in it, or give it any consideration! The generality of mankind are not aware

of the importance of the study of themselves. They come forth like a flower and are cut down. The causes of disease and death pass over them, and they are no more.

Know then thyself. Attend to a few brief observations on the importance of this injunction in regard to the science of living, or the preservation of health.

The vital spark is kindled in the womb. There the organization of the infant is fostered and brought to a certain degree of perfection. He is sent forth capable of existing by the exercise of his own functions, and by the action of certain external powers. Accordingly Nature has appointed air for respiration, the mother's milk for nutrition, and temperature to operate upon the whole body. These powers duly applied preserve the life and the health of the infant; unduly, they produce disease.

The infant advances in growth, his organization becomes more and more perfect, his mental faculties and passions unfold, he forms a more extensive connexion with external things. These faculties and passions bear sway over some of his functions, and can exert an influence over his whole frame. He is now a more complicated being. The preservation of his health not only requires the due regulation of external agents, but also the command of some of his own functions, his mental faculties and passions, volition and motion.

The infant, now become a man, enters the bustle of society; participates in all its luxuries, refinements, and dissipations; indulges in repletion and inebriety; is exposed to the undue action of temperature; to the over exertion of his mental faculties, volition and motion; to the indulgence of his appetites and passions; to excess both of pleasure and pain. Thus his nerves get unstrung and his sinews begin to tremble, his vital powers fade and his functions decay; his constitution becomes a wreck, and he is plunged into chronic and excruciating disease.

But is he of another description—is poverty his lot, and does he gain his bread by the sweat of his brow? Is he ill fed, ill clothed—exposed to every vicissitude of temperature—exhausted by labour, and reduced by depressing passions; then also is he the subject of disease.

How, then, shall health be preserved? By a due regulation of every physical power, which operates upon the body; by a proper command of the mental faculties, the appetites, and passions, that the system may neither be exhausted by excessive action, nor deranged by debilitating powers.

How important, then, to know thyself—to learn the science of living in early life—to impress the youthful mind with a proper knowledge of itself—of the frame which it inhabits, and over which it presides—the relation in which that frame stands to external things—to all the powers which operate upon it. The importance of such education no language can express. It would invigorate the body and regulate the mind, preserve health and prolong life—destroy immorality and renovate society itself.

J. HERDMAN.

Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,
22d February, 1807.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

THE British Institution was opened for public inspection on the 16th of February, at the late Shakespeare Gallery in Pall-mall, being the second season of this admirable sanctuary for British genius. The artists who contributed last year have on the present occasion manifested very striking marks of improvement, and we may defy any nation on the continent to produce an equal proof of general talents.

Cook is we believe the only new artist who has come forward this year. He is a pupil of Smirke, and possesses great abilities. His two pictures, Nathan reproving David, and The Death of Abel, are much in the style of his master, but contain a considerable share of original merit in conception and execution.

Barker, of Bath, who first distin-

guished himself by the picture of The Woodman, appears to great advantage, and displays a variety of talents.

Shee, in a picture of a Cottage Girl, has given a most beautiful specimen of the variety of his powers. It is a delicious picture for simplicity, taste, and harmony of colouring.

Northcote has sent his series of moral pictures on the progress of The Good and The Bad Girl.

Copley's fine picture of King Charles the First demanding the five impeached Members, graces the rooms.

Among the most interesting works in the place are the models for the national monuments to the memory of Nelson, the greatest of our naval heroes, and William Pitt, the first of our orators. These models have been submitted to the Committee of Taste, appointed by Government to select the best specimen of genius, and most calculated to do honour to the illustrious dead. Among these and other models of a similar kind are admirable proofs of the talents of Bacon, Flaxman, Nollekens, and other artists.

Among the artists belonging to the Royal Academy who have this year sent paintings to the British Institution, the President, Benjamin West, Esq. has two, the first, The Crucifixion of our Saviour, and the second, The Ascension of Christ. Mr. Copley, besides the picture already mentioned, has another, A Youth rescued from a Shark in the Harbour of the Havanna.—Mr. T. Daniell has four views of places in the East Indies, viz. Bridge Ghur, a hill fort; The Sculptured Rocks on the Coast of Coromandel; View near Cape Comorin; and A Scene on the Banks of the Jumna, near Delhi.—Mr. E. Garvey has three, the first, A View near Rome (oval), A View in Switzerland, and The Eagle's Nest on the Lake of Killarney.—Mr. Lawrence has a fine picture of Hamlet.—Mr. Northcote's series of five subjects, exemplifying the effects of good and bad conduct in the female character, embrace the following subjects: the first is, "Good Advice from the old Servant to the young ones;" the second, "The Good Girl in her Bedchamber;" the third, "The Wanton turned out of Doors for Misconduct;" the fourth, "The Wanton dying in Poverty and Disease, visited by the Modest Girl;" the fifth, "The Good Girl married, the Wanton laid in her Grave."—Mr. Opie has two subjects, viz. The Cottage Girl, and Belisarius.—Mr. Shee has four subjects, the first, Prospero and Miranda; the second, St. Peter; the third, A Girl sleeping; and the fourth, A Cottage Girl.—Mr. Stothard has two; one, Queen Elizabeth haranguing her Troops at Tilbury, and the other, The Pilgrim's Progress.—Mr. Westall has thirteen pictures, the subjects of which are, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen on the Morning of his Resurrection: The Death of James the Second at St. Germain's, with Louis XIV. at his Bedside; The Foot-path Bridge; Girl at a Cottage Door; Ariadne; Peasant's Child returning from Market; A Monk praying; Inside of a Stable; Old Peasant at a Cottage Door; and four Landscapes.—Mr. S. Woodforde has six pictures, viz. Owls, from Nature; A Bacchante; Abra, or the Georgian Sultana, taken from Collins's third Oriental Eclogue; The Norfolk Spinner; Lavinia; and The Soldier's Widow.

Besides the above, there are pictures by various other members of the Academy, as Howard, Bone, Reinagle, Hone, Nixon, Sir Wm. Beechey, and Rigaud.

The number of pictures amounts to 310.

Jan. 22. Humphrey Davy, Esq. Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, was unanimously elected Secretary and Member of the Council of the Royal Society, in the room of Dr. Edward Whitaker Gray, deceased.

Jan. 24. A new ship, named the Valiant, of 74 guns, was launched at Perry's Dock, Blackwall. Her head is ornamented with the bust of a naval officer in uniform, and the stern is decorated with figures and trophies. This ship has been twelve months on the stocks; she was laid down by Sir William Rule, surveyor and builder of the yard.

26. This evening a person in the gallery of Covent Garden theatre threw a glass bottle, and severely wounded a gentleman in the pit.

Two Bow-street officers went into the gallery, and Mr. Farley, the performer, offered a reward of fifty guineas to any one who would discover the offender. He was immediately pointed out, and carried by the officers to the office in Bow-street. The gentleman, though severely wounded in the head, is mentioned as being out of danger.

An iron railing is constructing round St. Margaret's church, Westminster. The new area to the north is now undergoing the necessary operations of being paved and lighted, previously to the intended removal of the hackney-coach stand from Palace-yard. Palace-yard is also being newly paved. A design has been made for beautifying and improving St. Margaret's church externally, so as to make it a proper object from Parliament-street. In consequence of this, the idea of pulling down that church is laid aside. Indeed, though the laying open of the whole side of the abbey be desirable, still it is to be recollected, that the inside and roof of this church have cost nearly 12,000l. of the public money within these five or six years.

28. A fine young lion and lioness were landed in the Tower, sent by the Emperor of Morocco as a present to his Majesty. It is singular, that while on their voyage they were captured by a French vessel, but retaken by an English frigate before they had reached the French coast.

Feb. 23.—The two men, *John Holloway* and *Owen Haggerty*, convicted of the murder of Mr. Steele, lavender distiller, of Catherine-street, in the Strand, were executed in the Old Bailey. This murder was committed so long back as the 6th of November, 1802. Various persons have been apprehended, at different times, on suspicion of the above murder, but no direct evidence appearing against them they were discharged. It was at length brought to light, through the means of one of the party concerned, of the name of Benjamin Hanfield, who, a considerable time subsequent to the murder, was convicted at the Old Bailey of grand larceny, and sentenced to seven years transportation. He was conveyed on board a hulk at Woolwich, to await his conveyance to New South Wales; and having been suddenly taken ill and tortured in his mind by the recollection of the murder, about which he continually raved, he said he wished to make a discovery before he died: he was consequently admitted as king's evidence against Holloway and Haggerty.

The trial commenced on Friday, Feb. 20th, at the Sessions house in the Old Bailey, when the record of pardon having been first read to Benjamin Hanfield, without which his deposition could not have been taken. (The pardon, however, only applied to the offence for which he was suffering at the time he made his confession on board the hulks at Portsmouth). He deposed nearly as follows:—"I have known Haggerty eight or nine years, and Holloway six or seven. We were accustomed to meet at the Black Horse and Turk's Head public-houses in Dyot-street. I was in their company in the month of November, 1802. Holloway, just before the murder, called me out from the Turk's Head, and asked me if I had any objection to be in a good thing. I replied, I had not. He said, it was a '*No Toby*,' meaning a foot-pad robbery. I asked when and where? He said he would let me know. We parted, and two days after we met again, and Saturday, the 6th of November, was appointed. I asked who was to go with us? He replied, that Haggerty had agreed to make one. We all three met on the Saturday, at the Black Horse, when Holloway said, 'Our business is to *serve* a gentleman on Hounslow Heath, who, I understand, travels that road with property.' We then drank for three or four hours, and about the middle of the day we set off for Hounslow. We stopped at a public-house, the Bell, and took some porter. We proceeded from thence upon the road towards Bedfont, and expressed our hope that we should get a good booty. We stopped near the eleventh mile-stone, and secreted ourselves in a clump of trees; while there the moon got up, and Holloway said we had come too soon. After loitering about a considerable time, Holloway said he heard a foot-step, and we proceeded towards Bedfont. We presently saw a man

coming towards us, and on our approaching him, we ordered him to stop, which he immediately did. Holloway went round him, and told him to deliver. He said, we should have his money, and hoped we would not ill-use him. The deceased put his hand into his pocket, and gave Haggerty his money. I demanded his pocket-book. He replied that he had none. Holloway insisted that he had a book, and if he did not deliver it he would knock him down. The deceased again said that he had no book, and Holloway knocked him down. I then laid hold of his legs. Holloway stood at his head, and swore if he cried out he would knock out his brains. The deceased again said, he hoped we would not ill-use him. Haggerty proceeded to search him, when the deceased made some resistance, and struggled so much that we got across the road. He cried out severely; and, as a carriage was coming up, Holloway said, 'Take care, I will silence him,' and immediately struck him several blows on the head and body. The deceased heaved a heavy groan, and stretched himself out lifeless. I felt alarmed, and said, 'John, you have killed the man!' Holloway replied, that 'it was a lie, for he was only stunned.' I said, I would stay no longer, and immediately set off towards London, leaving Holloway and Haggerty with the body. I came to Hounslow, and stopped at the end of the town for near an hour, when Holloway and Haggerty came up, and said, they had done the trick, and, as a token, put the deceased's hat into my hand. The hat Holloway went down in was like a soldier's hat. I told Holloway it was a cruel piece of business, and that I was sorry I had any hand in it. We all turned down a lane, and returned to London. As we came along, I asked Holloway if he had got the pocket-book. He replied, it was no matter, for as I had refused to share the danger I should not share the booty. We came to the Black Horse, in Dyot-street, had half-a-pint of gin, and parted. Haggerty went down in shoes, but I don't know if he came back in them. The next day I observed Holloway had a hat upon his head which was too small for him. I asked him if it was the same he got the preceding night. He said it was. We met again on the Monday, when I told Holloway that he acted imprudently in wearing the hat, as it might lead to a discovery. He put the hat into my hand, and I observed the name of Steele in it. I repeated my fears. At night, Holloway brought the hat in a handkerchief, and we went to Westminster-bridge, filled the hat with stones, and having tied the lining over it, threw it into the Thames."

The principal head of evidence was that collected from Holloway and Haggerty themselves. It appeared, that they were confined in separate apartments after their separate examinations; but as there was only a slight partition betwixt them, they were enabled to converse together. An officer had taken the precaution of placing himself in a situation where he could overhear their conversation, and by that means became possessed of every thing they said to each other. They deprecated the villainy of Hanfield, and flattered themselves that the crime could not be brought home to them, and that Hanfield might suffer for his perfidy. They confided to each other that they had denied having any acquaintance with the accomplice, and, in fact, recapitulated to each other the whole of their examinations.

Elizabeth Godfrey was also found guilty, for the murder of Richard Prince, by running a pen-knife into his eye, which occasioned his death.

One of the most dreadful accidents, for a long time experienced in this city, took place on the morning of the execution of these three unfortunate culprits:—The populace began to assemble so early as five o'clock, and continued to accumulate until eight. (It is supposed, that the concourse of people was greater than at the execution of Governor Wall.) At eight o'clock, the prisoners ascended the scaffold. Haggerty came forward first, attended by the Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Roman Catholic clergyman. His deportment was correct, and afforded a striking contrast with the brutal ferocity of Holloway. As soon as he appeared upon the scaffold, he exclaimed, "I'm innocent, gentlemen, I'm innocent, no verdict, no

verdict!" He seemed hardened, and to have made up his mind to what is called *dying game*. The woman followed next, and appeared very penitent. She was dressed in white. As soon as the platform fell, the woman and Holloway appeared dead. Haggerty was extremely convulsed. Immediately after they were launched off a most dreadful scene took place. The approaches to the place were completely blocked up with carts, filled with spectators, and when some of the crowd began to move away the pressure became dreadful. Some fell, and others fell over them, they were trampled to death. Terror took possession of the crowd, they became desperate, and their efforts only contributed to encrease their danger. As soon as this frightful confusion ceased, forty-two sufferers in the scene were carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Of these, twenty-seven were dead; and though every effort was made for their resuscitation, in not one instance was it crowned with success. Of forty-three, the whole number, five were women, and three of these are among the dead. Of the remaining twenty-four bodies, five were men, and the rest lads, from twelve to seventeen years of age. Among the dead men, is Tom the pie-man, who was said to have fallen first, and caused the dreadful catastrophe.—Two other bodies of boys were taken to St. Sepulchre's church, and a third to the Swan Inn. A great number of the pupils in attendance happened to be collected at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the time, and afforded prompt assistance; and Dr. Powell and a surgeon, who were both upon the spot, directed their humane exertions.

List of the Killed.

Sarah Fry, Joseph Thorn, Joseph Field Hurst, Richard Russel, Thomas Cooper, Joseph Taylor, Charlotte Ponton, Mr. Bradford, Thomas Blair, Master Roderiguez, —— Welch, —— Cross, George Wilson, Samuel Howard, William Platt, John Woodcock, William Bochter, Mr. Cuttel, John Harrington, and nine others. Total 28.

Survivors.

Thomas Worcester, James Devise, William Wight or Wigats, Dagnet Mitchel, James Manning, John Hamsden, John Ward, Charles Okford, Richard Steele, Dennis Maund, James Sylvester, and four others. Total 15, making 42, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Married.] At St. George's Hanover-square, Thomas Lee, esq. of Dover-street, to Miss Helen O'Grady, sister of Viscountess Haberton.—By special licence, at the Hon. Col. St. Leger's house in Sloane-street, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylour, brother of the Marquis of Headfort, to Miss St. Leger, eldest daughter of Colonel St. Leger, and niece to Viscount Doneraile.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Sir Daniel Fleming, bart. to Miss Fleming, daughter and sole heiress of the late Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart. of Rydall-hall, in Westmorland, and grand-daughter of Thomas Howard, late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.—At Barham-court, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Ld. Barham, W. H. Hoare, esq. eldest son of H. Hoare, esq. to Miss Noel, eldest daughter of Gerard Noel, esq. of Exton Park, Rutlandshire, and grand-daughter of Lord Barham.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edw. Barnwell, esq. of Demerara, to Miss Lucy Brotherson, of Charlotte-street.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, Captain Henry Onslow, of the Royal Artillery, second son of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, to Miss Caroline Bond, of Mitcham.—Robert Harry Ingliss, esq. only son of Sir Hugh Ingliss, bart. to Miss Biscoe, eldest daughter of J. S. Biscoe, esq. of Pendhill, Surrey.—Captain Irvine of the 6th Dragoon Guards, son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Irvine, K.B. to Miss Antrobus, of Grove-house, Knutsford, Cheshire.

Died.] Lately, Mrs. Gulston, relict of Joseph Gulston, esq. and only sister of the Rev. J. Woodham, rector of St. Catherine's, Jamaica.—Jan. 24. Murdered by his own servant, Mr. Chivers, of Clapham Common. He had gone into the garden to walk, his daily custom, inspecting the gardener at his work; when, about half-past eleven, the latter ran into the house, and in great agitation and terror exclaimed to the servants, "Lord, what have I done! I have struck my master, and he has fell!" and immediately left the house and made for Clapham. He was pursued and apprehended, and has since been committed for trial,

Mr. Chivers was between 70 and 80 years of age.—29. In Wellclose-square, Capt. Wright, of the 2d Royal Regt. of Tower Hamlets Militia.—30. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 88, H. Sutherland, esq. one of the pages of the presence to her Majesty.—In Love-lane, Mr. Alex. Crawford, many years of the London Assurance Office.—In Queen-street, Edgware-road, Mr. W. Taplin, veterinary surgeon, author of the Gentleman's Stable Directory, and various other publications.—Feb. 4. Mr. Benj. Jett, the eldest chorus singer of Covent-Garden Theatre.—In Upper-Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, G. Wright, esq. many years a Major in the East-India Company's service.—In Portland place, James Law, esq. aged 60, formerly a Major in the service of the East-India Company.—At Edmonton, Mrs. Bigg, wife of Mr. Bigg, solicitor. The death of this lady was occasioned by an accident, from which so lamentable a result was not to be apprehended. About a fortnight since, in adjusting the skewer used in trussing a pheasant, she perforated her thumb, and the bird being in a slight degree tainted, an inflammation ensued, which terminated in her death.—At his residence in Old-Palace-yard, aged 66, James Simmons, esq. senior alderman and representative for the city of Canterbury. In a long and active life, he distinguished himself as a firm and persevering friend to his native city, devoting a great part of his attention to its improvement and prosperity. In the respective branches of business in which he has been engaged, he displayed a very superior ability and sound judgment; and, by indefatigable attention and industry, amassed an extensive fortune, which enabled him at all times to exercise his liberality and public spirit for the benefit of Canterbury. Among the numberless instances that have occurred we shall mention the following, which are alone sufficient to prove his regard. In the year 1790, he cultivated, at an expense of more than a thousand pounds, that beautiful promenade the Dungeon Field, solely for public accommodation; and, as another instance of his active spirit, he proposed, patronised, and has hitherto supported, the expense of plans, &c. for cutting a navigable canal from the sea to this city; an undertaking which must in the end have been attended with very important benefits. Indeed, by his lamented death, the city has lost a benefactor, and, as a public character, one of its brightest ornaments. The last testimony of gratitude and confidence which he experienced from his fellow-citizens was, by being unanimously elected a representative in parliament for their ancient city; an honour thus handsomely and deservedly conferred upon him, he felt like a man; and, when elected, addressed them in the most pathetic language, with his usual energy. His popularity at this moment appeared to overwhelm him with gratitude: and his choice was the general theme of admiration: but, alas! the web of life was nearly spun, and their hopes destroyed; for scarcely had he witnessed this new scene, than he ceased to live.——Feb. 5. At his house near the Edgware-road, after a short illness, General Paoli. After having employed the early and best part of his life at the head of his countrymen, in rescuing Corsica from the tyranny of the Genoese Government, and defending its liberties against Gallic invasion, overpowered at last by the superior force of the French arms, he retired, with a few followers, to this country, where he has, with the short interruption of a few years, remained ever since. [*Further particulars of the General in a future Number.*] —Feb. 8. At her house in Hind-street, Manchester-square, aged 80, the Rt. Hon. Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, of the county of Down, Ireland. She has left issue five sons and four daughters, all married, and by them fifteen grand-children. She was the mother of the gallant and brave Capt. Henry Blackwood, the confidential friend of the illustrious Lord Nelson. She is succeeded in her fortune and title by her eldest son, the Hon. Sir James Blackwood, now Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.—At his house in the Haymarket, aged 87, John Reid, esq. General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 88th Regt. of Foot. His promotions in the army were, Colonel, 29th Aug. 1777; Maj.-General, 19th Oct. 1781; Lieut.-General, 12th Oct. 1793; and General, Jan. 1, 1798.—Feb. 8. Suddenly, at his house in Albion-buildings, Bartholomew-

close, Mr. Wm. Davis. He was born at Gresford, in the county of Denbigh, Sept. 16, 1771, at which place he practised some years as a land-surveyor. Having arrived in London, he was soon afterwards admitted a member of the mathematical and philosophical society in Spitalfields. He was author of a "Complete Treatise on Land-Surveying;" a useful practical work, which met with general approbation, it having already passed through three editions. He also published a volume on "The Use of the Globes," and a Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra, Mensuration, and Arithmetic. He was editor of the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion, which commenced in 1798, and was published annually to the present year. He published new editions of Maclaurin's and Simpson's Fluxions, Fenning's Algebra, and his British Youth's Instructor. He was also the editor of a new edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy," to which was added Sir Isaac's "System of the World;" and a short Comment on, and Defence of, the Principia, by the celebrated Wm. Emerson. His mathematical pursuits having brought him acquainted with scarce and valuable scientific publications, he made it a rule to collect as many of those as he could find, and he had procured one of the best mathematical libraries of any person in London. His death will be a great loss to every person of similar pursuits, as well as to an extensive circle of friends, to whom his simplicity of manners and general good nature had particularly attached him. His death took place in the prime of life, and without any previous indisposition to make it expected. As a member of the society of Freemasons, he was attended to his grave by a great number of persons of that order.—— Feb. 9. At Chelsea, Sam. Wyatt, esq. ——Mr. W. Williams, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, many years of the Fines and Forfeiture Office, Custom-house, London.—At Laytonstone, aged 75, Charles Lincoln, Esq. late Deputy of the Ward of Aldgate, and many years a Member of the Corporation of London, and a Governor of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. —— Feb. 13. Suddenly, at his house in Greville-street, Hatton-garden, aged 74, Mr. Alexander Hare, an inhabitant of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, for nearly fifty years. To innocence and active philanthropy, the essential characteristics of a good man, he united the liberality of sentiment, and equanimity of conduct, which can alone constitute the true philosopher. The native integrity, the guileless simplicity, and the unostentatious benevolence of his character, will long live in the affectionate remembrance of his family and friends. With a very uncommon share of general and scientific information, he possessed a mild and unaffected manner of delivering his sentiments, which impressed conviction on the minds of those who enjoyed his conversation, without offending their feelings by any arrogant appearance of superiority. Such amiable qualities with the most undeviating temperence, could not but tend to the preservation of his mental and corporeal faculties; he consequently enjoyed them unimpaired to the last hour of his life. His death is thought to have been occasioned by the rupture of some of the larger blood-vessels in the breast, and was unattended by any previous symptoms which could be considered alarming. He was born at Kirkpatrick, Irongray, in the vicinity of Dumfries, Scotland.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

America.

The Grand Jury summoned in Kentucky, to inquire into the conduct of Colonel Burr, who had been represented as carrying forward treasonable practices against the American Government, returned the bill *ignoramus.*

[*Want of room again obliges us to defer the President's Speech.*]

Germany.

The Elector of Saxony has assumed the regal dignity, with the title of—Frederic Augustus, by the grace of God, King of Saxony,

A very brilliant ceremony took place at Stutgard, on the 6th of January, when the oath of allegiance was administered to all the princes and counts whose sovereignties were, by virtue of the treaty concluded at Paris, transferred to the King of Wirtemburg. Among these were the Princes of Hohenloe-Langenburgh, Bartingstein,

Schillingsfurst, Neustein, Ingelfingen, Kirchburg, Prince of Walburg, &c.

The recruiting service goes on briskly, the King of Wirtemburg being determined to make a considerable augmentation to his army.

Holland.

The King of Holland has ordered a legion of foot, horse, and artillery to be raised, composed of inhabitants of the department of Zealand, who are not to be employed on any other service than the defence of that department.

The neutral vessels which were under embargo in the ports of Holland, in consequence of Bonaparte's decree, have been allowed to depart, on the several captains giving bond not to land their cargoes in any British port.

Indies, (West).

The inhabitants of the island of Curaçoa having expressed a wish to place themselves under his Majesty's protection, Admiral Dacres sent a proper force to take possession of the island in his Majesty's name. The situation of this island is of great importance; it commands the islands to leeward of it, viz. Porto-Rico, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica. This small spot is in every respect a complete military situation. It contains the best, safest, and strongest harbour in the West Indies, which will hold upwards of 200 ships of any burthen; and the entrance may be defended with a trifling force. The island contains a population of about 8000 whites, and 10,000 blacks and people of colour. The climate is healthy and not subject to hurricanes.

Russia.

The emperor has ordered that "all Frenchmen, Italians, Genoese, Hollanders, and inhabitants of those parts of the left Bank of the Rhine which have submitted to the sway of the usurper of the government of France shall leave the country." An exception is made in favour of such men as have resided fifteen years in Russia, and maintained an irreproachable character, on taking an oath that, during the war, they will hold no communication or correspondence with France, or any of the countries alluded to above. Heavy penalties are annexed to any breach of this order.

Spain.

Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, surgeon extraordinary to the king of Spain, has lately returned from a voyage round the world, taken for the sole purpose of conveying the benefits of vaccination to all the transmarine possessions of the crown of Spain, and other countries in their vicinity. This expedition set out from Corunna, in November 1803, carrying out twenty-two children who never had the small-pox, as the means of preserving, in due efficacy, the vaccine matter, by successively transmitting it from one to another during the voyage. It stopped at the Canaries, at Porto Rico, and at the Caraccas; in that province, it was divided into two branches, one destined for South America, the other for the Havanna and Yucatan. The latter, by a subdivision, spread vaccination through New Spain; and, uniting again at Vera Cruz, proceeded with twenty-six fresh children across the Pacific Ocean, to the Philippine Isles, where this salutary disease was propagated through all the islands subject to Spain, and among the natives of the Visayan Archipelago. It thence reached Macao and Canton, where it was successful in bringing the matter in an active state, in which the English practitioners had hitherto failed. Dr. Balmis proceeded for Europe in a Portuguese vessel, and touched at St. Helena, where he prevailed upon the English settlers to adopt vaccination, which they had before neglected, though communicated to them by Dr. Jenner. The branch of the expedition sent to South America, though it underwent shipwreck, was successful in saving the children, and the matter, in active state, and spread vaccination widely in New Granada, from whence, in March 1805, it proceeded to Peru.

The King of Spain has conferred on the Prince of Peace the same powers and rights which, under the titles of generalissimo, captain and governor-general of the seas, or admiral-general, were enjoyed by Don Juan of Austria, the son of Don Carlos I. the second Don Juan of Austria, the son of Don Philip IV. and the Infant Don Philip, uncle and father-in-law to his present Majesty, with the additional title, also enjoyed by Don Philip, of protector of the maritime commerce of his subjects throughout all his dominions. His Majesty, after technically describ-

ing the extent of the authority thus conferred on the favourite, proceeds in the following terms:—"In all these respects you are empowered to communicate whatever orders you may deem proper for my royal service, which, being signed with your hand or by the secretary of the admiralty, must be punctually obeyed, and executed by all persons without exception, to which they shall be addressed. I further declare, that as well in order to maintain the brilliant lustre of the exalted dignity of generalissimo of my armies and admiral-general of my maritime forces in all my dominions, as on account of your extraordinary merits and services, and your most singular personal qualities, you are of right, and by my command, in writing and speaking, to be styled 'Most Serene Highness,' and to possess all the prerogatives, honours, immunities, and franchises, belonging to that elevated title. Finally, I command all my councils, chanceries, audiences, and the other tribunals of my kingdoms, and all other persons whatsoever in my dominions, to obey and execute your orders in every thing that relates to my service and to the execution of your office, paying the same respect to you as to myself in person, and assisting you with their advice and aid, whenever you require the same; and that as often as you shall judge it necessary, you shall receive from the ministers and officers of marine, such information as you may require, in order to ascertain the state of the whole, and thereupon to take such measures as you may deem proper."

GAZETTE LETTERS.

Dispatches were received at the Admiralty and War-Offices, on the 27th of January, from Sir Home Popham and Lieut. Col. Backhouse, giving an account of the capture of Maldonado, and the island of Goretti, in the river Plate, on the 30th of October, 1806. Maldonado is an excellent harbour, and the island of Goretti is very strong.

Jan. 31, 1807.—Copy of an Inclosure to Lord Collingwood.

His Majesty's sloop Minorca, Gibraltar Bay, December 29, 1806.

My Lord—I have the honour to acquaint you, that on my passage to this port with the Spanish vessel I captured on the 26th, on entering the Straits eleven of the enemy's privateers stood out to reconnoitre us so near, that I gave chace to them, on which they dispersed. We were coming up with two very fast, when the largest stood to the westward, with the intention of cutting off our prize. Having allowed her to get a sufficient distance off shore, to prevent her regaining it, I hauled up, and after a chace of two hours, captured her, close to Cape Trafalgar. Her name is the Nostra Senora del Carmena alias La Caridad, mounting two 12-pounders, two 4-pounders, and two large swivels, having on board thirty-five men out of her complement of fifty. I have peculiar satisfaction in announcing this capture, being one of the largest of that class which infest these Straits. I afterwards captured a small felucca, the Spanish packet from Tangier to Tariffa, having a mail on board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

G. G. Waldegrave.

Copy of an Inclosure to Sir Home Popham.

Diadem, Monte Vide, N.N.E. 5 leagues, July 30.

Sir—I beg to inform you, that a strange sail having been discovered in the N. W. quarter, about noon this day, I immediately weighed and chaced her, until the Diadem was in four fathoms water, when I hove to, and detached the boats, who soon came up with her and captured her. She proved to be a Spanish man of war brig, called the Arrogante, pierced for twelve guns, but had only two mounted, with twenty-four men on board. I have, &c.

(Signed) William King.

Copy of another Inclosure to Sir Home Popham.

Leda, off Monte Video, Sept 9, 1806.

Sir—In obedience to your signal to slip, at 10 A M. we made sail in chace of a brigantine standing towards the river St. Lucia; at two P.M. Point del Espinello bearing N. about four miles, and conceiving ourselves near the rock La Panela, tacked ship, with an intention of making a short board to prevent the enemy from gaining the river: shortly after the chace, not being able to weather the rocks off the point, she bore up, and ran for Monte Video; tacked, and made all sail towards her, and at half past three drove her on shore, close under the Punta de las Yagues, when she hoisted Spanish colours; anchored in four fathoms within gun-shot, hoisted out the large cutter, pinnace, and launch, and sent them manned and armed, to endeavour to bring off or destroy the enemy; Lieutenant Parker and Mr. O'Grady, Mate, in the large cutter; Mr. Lascelles, Mate in the pinnace; and Lieutenant Stewart, and Mr. Sterne,

Midshipman, in the launch with a carronade to cover the boats.—During the time they were pulling to the vessel, we fired from the ship, to prevent, if possible, the enemy from collecting. At six P. M. the cutter and pinnace returned; Lieutenant Parker reports his having boarded the enemy; she was pierced for 14 guns, had none on board, and deserted by the crew. From the heavy sea and state of the vessel, found it impossible to get her off, or destroy her by fire; he therefore cut the cable, and left her to drift further in amongst the breakers. The wind veered more to the southward after the boats left the ship; the launch unavoidably sunk and was lost, and in the act of taking out her crew, above 200 men, who had before concealed themselves behind the sand-hills, commenced a fire of musketry on the other boats, and unfortunately wounded Lieutenant Stewart and three men, who were with much difficulty brought off.

Lieutenant Parker and those with him, appear to have acted with great zeal, and had the weather been more favourable, I make no doubt they would have done themselves great credit, and had to contend with a visible instead of an invisible force.

I cannot conclude this without mentioning that it is the second wound received this war by Lieutenant Stewart, in the service of his country; and I trust their Lordships will consider him entitled to their protection, his last wound having occasioned the loss of his left arm, much above the elbow joint, but I am happy to say he is now in a fair way of recovery. Inclosed I have the honour to transmit a list of the names of the wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROB. HONYMAN.

List of Wounded—Lieutenant William Stewart; William Cumber, John White, seamen; and —— Abdula, ditto dangerously.

Feb. 3. Transmitted by Lord Keith.

His Majesty's sloop Cruizer, at Sea, Jan. 28.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 26th instant, at two A. M. as we were stretching from the island of Walcheren towards the Galloper Shoal, and only four leagues from the latter, a lugger was seen passing our weather beam on the opposite tack; being both under easy sail, no alteration was made until out of sight, when the wind veering to the west, enabled us to fetch into her wake; after a long chase, we forced her on shore three miles to the westward of Blankenberg, at which time her captain and a considerable part of her crew made their escape. I anchored about half gun-shot off, to scour the beach, if necessary, and cover the boats, which were dispatched under the direction of Lieutenant Pearse, assisted by Mr. Lash, the master, and Mr. Moffatt, master's mate; through whose animated exertions the privateer was got off without sustaining the smallest damage. During the performance of this service, the enemy collected on the sand-hills, and kept up a brisk fire of musketry without effect. The lugger is Le Brave of Dunkirk, carrying 16 guns, and is reputed one of the fastest sailing vessels of her description; she had captured the Leander, a collier brig of Shields, and an English galliot, laden with rum on government account; the masters and crews of which were found on board of her. The Leander was retaken by us that afternoon, as well as the Guardian, of Bridlington, which had been captured by Le Revanche privateer, off Flamborough Head, along with four others, all from the Baltic. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. STODDART.

Transmitted by Admiral Russell.

His Majesty's hired Cutter Princess Augusta. Yarmouth Roads, Jan 31, 1807.

MY LORD—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 27th inst. Lowestoffe bearing west by north 45 miles, at half past eleven P. M. I fell in with a French cutter privateer, and chaced her to the S. S. E until half past two A. M. on the 28th, when having got alongside of her, and firing some guns and musketry into her, she lowered her sails, and hailed that she had struck.

She is called the Jena, commanded by Captain Francis Capelle, with 30 men, mounting four guns, and has on board a great number of small arms; had sailed from Flushing twelve days ago, and made two captures; one of which, a large Prussian ship, with a valuable cargo of timber, bound to London, I recaptured on the same morning.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. TRACEY, Lieut. and Com.

Feb. 10. Transmitted by Lord Keith.

His Majesty's Sloop Kite, Downs, Feb. 7.

SIR—I beg leave to inform you that last night, about half past eleven, the North Foreland light bearing W. by S. distant about four leagues, I fell in with and captured, after a chace of one hour and a half, a French lugger privateer, Le Chasseur, commanded by J. F. Fourmentier, pierced for 16 guns, two only mounted, the remainder being in the hold. She is a very fast sailing vessel, only three months old, sailed from Calais yesterday morning, in company with another privateer of the same description; had not made any capture since she last sailed; her complement of men was 52, but had only 42 on board

when captured, two of which were wounded. Fortunately our shot cut away his jib when we first commenced our fire upon him, otherwise the chace would have been long, and our success doubtful.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Jos. James.

Vice Admiral Holloway, &c.

Feb. 14.—Transmitted by the Hon. Captain Stopford.

His Majesty's Ship Nereide, off Madeira, Dec. 2.

Sir—His Majesty's ship under my command captured, on the 25th ult in lat. 42 deg. N. long. 11 deg. W. 11 Brilliante Spanish lugger privateer, of four guns and fifty men, out two days from Vigo, on a four months cruize, and had captured nothing.

I was much pleased at this capture, as there were several sail in sight when I chaced him, some of which might have become his prey.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. Corbet.

His Majesty's Ship Neriede, at Sea, Nov. 21.

Sir—Yesterday, whilst under separation from the convoy under your orders, in lat. 47 deg. N. long. 10 deg. W. I captured after a chace of some hours, El Veloz Spanish corvette, pierced for 20 guns, fitted out at Bilboa, with 10 guns mounted, and 75 men, to carry dispatches, some passengers of distinction, and a cargo of flour on government account, to the Caraccas. She is a beautiful vessel, was to have been full armed abroad, and since her capture has kept way with the Neriede on all points of sailing.

R. Corbet.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Fourteenth Bulletin.—Dessau, Oct. 22, 1806.—Marshal Davoust arrived on the 20th at Wittenberg, and took by surprise the bridge on the Elbe, just as the enemy were setting fire to it.

Marshal Lasnes is arrived at Dessau. The bridge was burnt. He set people to repair it immediately.

The Marquis Lucchesini appeared before the advanced posts, with a letter from the King of Prussia. The Emperor sent the Grand Marshal of his Palace, Duroc, to confer with him.

Magdeburgh is blockaded. Marshal Soult has his posts round the city. The Grand Duke of Berg has sent thither General Belliard, the chief of his staff. The general saw there the Prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Prussian officers was much changed. They loudly demanded peace.

The confusion in Berlin is extreme. All the good citizens who groaned under the false direction given to the politics of their country, reproach the fire-brands kindled by England, with the sad effects of their intrigues. There is but one cry in all the country—against the Queen. The enemy appears to be endeavouring to rally behind the Oder.

The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generosity with which he has treated him.

Fifteenth Bulletin.—Wittenberg, Oct. 23. Here is the intelligence we have collected concerning the causes of this strange war.

General Schmettau (dead, a prisoner at Weimar) drew up a memorial, written with much force, in which he established, that the Prussian army ought to regard itself as dishonoured; that it was, notwithstanding in a state to beat the French; and that it was necessary to make war.

General Ruchell (killed) and Blucher (who only saved himself by a subterfuge, and by abusing the French good faith) subscribed this memoir, which was drawn up in the form of a petition to the King. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (killed) supported it by every species of sarcasm. The flame spread through every head. The Duke of Brunswick (wounded very badly), a man known only to be without a will, and without decision, was enrolled in the war-faction. In short, the memoir, thus supported, was presented to the King. The Queen undertook to dispose the mind of the King, and to make known to him what was thought of him. She reported to him that he was not thought brave; and that if he did not make war, it was because he was afraid of putting himself at the head of his army. The King, really as brave as any Prussian prince, gave way, without ceasing to preserve the opinion, that he committed a great fault.

We should signalise the men who have not partaken of the illusions of the war partizans. These are the respectable Field Marshal Mollendorf and General Kalkreuth.

The Emperor, already master of the communications and magazines of the enemy, wrote, on the 12th of this month, the letter which is annexed,* which he

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* *Letter to the King of Prussia, carried by Monsieur De Montesquieu, captain, who set out from Gera, the 13th of October, 1806, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the camp of General Hohenlohe at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.*

"Sire, My Brother,

"I have only received upon the 7th your Majesty's letter of the 25th of September.

sent by the orderly officer, Montesquieu. This officer arrived on the 13th at the quarters of General Hohenlohe, who kept him there, and took the letter of which he was the bearer.

The camp of the King of Prussia was about two leagues behind. That prince should, therefore, have received the letter of the Emperor at six in the evening at the latest. We are assured, however, that he did not receive it till nine o'clock in the morning, on the 14th; that is to say, when the battle was already begun.

The Queen was always to be found at the head-quarters at Weimar. It was necessary at last to tell her that circumstances were serious, and that on the morrow great events for the Prussian monarchy might occur.

Lord Morpeth, sent by the Court of London, arrived on the 11th at Weimar, charged to propose considerable subsidies. The horizon was already very cloudy; the cabinet was not willing to see this envoy: he was told, that perhaps there was little safety for his person, and they engaged him to return to Hamburgh, there to wait the event.

The French columns are already marching upon Potsdam and Berlin. Deputies from Potsdam are arrived to request protection.

The Imperial head-quarters are now at Wittenberg.

Sixteenth Bulletin.—The Duke of Brunswick has sent his Marshal of the Palace to the Emperor. That officer was entrusted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his States to the protection of his Majesty. The Emperor said to him, "If I were to demolish the city of Brunswick, and if I did not leave one stone upon another, what would your prince say? Does not the law of retaliation authorise me to

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I am sorry that you have been induced to sign a pamphlet of that kind*. I only answer your Majesty's letter for the purpose of assuring you, that I shall never attribute to your Majesty the things contained in it. Every thing in it is contrary to the character of your Majesty, and to the honour of us both. I pity and despise those who have been the authors of such a production. I received immediately afterwards the note of your minister, dated the 1st of October. It has given me the rendezvous for the 8th. As a true knight, I have kept my word, and am now in the middle of Saxony. Let your Majesty believe me, I have such a force, that all your Majesty's forces cannot keep the victory long doubtful. But why should we shed so much blood? For what purpose is it? I shall use to your Majesty the same language that I used to the Emperor Alexander, before the battle of Austerlitz. May heaven grant, that corrupt men and fanatics, who are more the enemies of you and your throne, than they can be of me and my nation, may not give you the same advice, to bring you to the same result!

"Sire, I have been your friend for these six years. I do not wish to profit by this kind of vertigo which animates your councils, and which has made you commit errors in politics, with which Europe is quite astonished, and errors, in a military point of view, with which Europe will soon resound. If your Majesty had, in your note, demanded any things that it was possible for me to grant, I should have granted them: you have asked what would be dishonour to me, and therefore you might be sure about what would be my reply. War is, therefore, declared between us, and the alliance broken for ever. But why should we shed the blood of our subjects? I set no value upon a victory which is purchased by the lives of my children. If I were now beginning my military career, and if I could fear the chances of war, this language would be out of its place. Sire, your Majesty will be conquered: you will have compromised the peace of your life and the existence of your subjects, without even the shadow of a pretext. This day you are unbroken, and may treat with me in a manner suitable to your rank: your Majesty may treat with me before a month is over, but in a situation very different. Your Majesty has permitted yourself to use irritating expressions, which have been artfully prepared. You have told me that you have often rendered me services. Well, then, I shall give you a great proof of the recollection that I have of them. It is now in your power to save your subjects from the ravages of war. It is hardly now begun, and you may finish it, and Europe will be much indebted to you. If your Ma-

* This alludes to a letter of the King of Prussia, consisting of twenty pages, which was a mere rhapsody, that the king, most certainly could not have read or understood. We cannot print it, because, whatever relates to the private correspondence of sovereigns, remains in the port-folio of the emperor, and does not come before the public. If we publish that of his Majesty, it is because many copies of it having been made at the Prussian head-quarters, (where it was much admired) one copy has fallen into our hands.

do at Brunswick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to destroy cities may be merely the act of madness; but to attempt to deprive a whole army of brave men of their honour—to propose to them to quit Germany at stated marches, is what posterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunswick ought not to have committed such an outrage. Men, who have grown grey under arms, should respect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that that general acquired the right to treat the French colours with such contempt. Such a summons only dishonours the soldier who makes it. That dishonour does not belong to the King of Prussia; it attaches to the Chief of his Military Council; to the general to whom, in difficult circumstances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunswick alone whom France and Prussia can accuse of the war. The frenzy of which that old general set the example, encouraged a set of turbulent young men, and hurried on the King, contrary to his own disposition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunswick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wish to soften the rigours of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the passage of troops may occasion, will be against my inclination. Tell General Brunswick, that he shall be treated with all the attention due to a Prussian officer, but that I cannot recognise a Sovereign in a Prussian General. If the House of Brunswick lose the sovereignty of its anscestors, it can only be ascribed to the author of two wars—who, in one, would have sapped the Great Capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to dishonour two hundred thousand brave men, who, perhaps, might be conquered, but who would never be surprised out of the path of honour and glory. Much blood has been shed in a few days. Great disasters press upon the Prussian monarchy. How blameable is the man, who, by a single word, might have prevented them; if, like Nestor, rising in the midst of the councils, he had said, "Be silent, ye inconsiderate youth!—women, return to your spindles, and to the management of your domestic concerns! And you, Sire, believe the companion of the most illustrious of your predecessors; since the Emperor Napoleon does not wish for war, do not place him in the alternative of war or dishonour. Do not engage yourselves in a dangerous contest with an army, that boasts of fifteen years spent in glorious labours, and that victory has accustomed to every sacrifice." Instead of holding this language, which agreed so well with the prudence of his years, and with the experience of so long a career, he has been the first to raise the cry of war; he has even been faithless to the ties of consanguinity, in arming a son against his father; he has threatened to place his colours on the palace of Stutgard, and accompanying those proceedings with

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jesty shall listen to those frantic persons, who, fourteen years ago, wished to take Paris, and who now have induced you to embark in a war, and in offensive projects equally inconceivable, your Majesty will do an injury to your people, that the remainder of your life will not be able to heal. Sire, I have nothing to gain in a contest with your Majesty: I want nothing, nor ever did want any thing from you. The present war is a most impolitic one. I feel that, perhaps, by this letter, I am irritating that sensibility which naturally belongs to every sovereign; but the present circumstances admit of no disguise. I tell your Majesty what I think. Let you Majesty moreover permit me to tell you, that it is no great discovery to Europe to learn that France is three times more populous, and as brave and warlike as the States of your Majesty. I have not given you any real subject for war. Let your Majesty then order this swarm of malevolent and inconsiderate persons to be silent, with that respect that is due to your throne, and restore that tranquillity that is due to yourself and to your dominions. If you will never again find an ally in me, you will find a man who is desirous of never waging any wars that are not indispensable for the interests of my people, and of never shedding blood in a contest with Sovereigns who have no opposite interest to me from industry, commerce, and political system. I pray your Majesty to see in this letter only the desire I have to spare the effusion of human blood, and to save a nation that, from its geographical position, cannot be an enemy to mine, from the bitter repentance which it would have to feel, from having listened too much to those momentary passions which are so easily roused and appeased among all nations.

"Sire, my Brother, I pray God that he may have you in his worthy and holy keeping. "Your Majesty's good Brother,

From my Imperial Camp at Gera, "NAPOLEON."
Oct. 12, 1806.

invectives against France: he was the declared author of that frantic manifesto, which he has denied for these fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had given it the sanction of his signature.

Seventeenth Bulletin.—Potsdam, Oct. 25. The corps of Marshal Lannes arrived here on the 24th.

Marshal Davoust's corps entered Berlin on the 25th.

The corps of the Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo is at Brandenburgh.

Marshal Augereau's corps will enter Berlin to-morrow, the 26th.

The Emperor arrived at Potsdam yesterday. In the afternoon he went to inspect the new palace of Sans Souci, and the country in the environs of Potsdam. He staid some time in the Chamber of Frederick the Great, the hangings and furniture of which are the same now as at the time of his decease.

Prince Ferdinand, the brother of the Great Frederic, remains at Berlin. There are 500 pieces of cannon in the arsenal of Berlin, several hundred weight of powder, and a great quantity of arms.

General Hulin is nominated Governor of Berlin.

General Bertrand, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, has been sent to Spandau. That fortress defends itself; he has invested it with the dragoons of Dupont's division.

The Grand Duke of Berg is gone to Spandau to follow a Prussian column, which is marching from that place to Stettin.

The Marshals Lefebvre and Bessieres arrived at Potsdam on the 24th. The foot-guards marched fourteen hours in a day. The Emperor remained the whole of the 25th at Potsdam.

Marshal Ney's corps blockades Magdeburg.

Marshal Soult's corps passed the Elbe a day's journey from Magdeburg, and followed the enemy to Stettin.

The weather continues very encouraging; the present is the finest harvest ever seen.

The result of the celebrated oath, taken upon the tomb of the Great Frederic, on the 4th of November, 1805, was the battle of Austerlitz, and the evacuation of Germany by the Russian army, by forced marches.

Eighteenth Bulletin.—Potsdam, Oct. 26. The Emperor has reviewed the Imperial foot-guards, consisting of ten battalions, and sixty pieces of cannon, served by the riding artillery. These troops, which have undergone so much fatigue, had the same appearance as when they were at Paris.

The General of Division, Victor, received a musket-shot in the battle of Jena, and was obliged to keep his bed some days. The general of brigade, Gardannes, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, had a horse killed, and is slightly wounded.

The Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederic the Great. The remains of this great man are inclosed in a wooden coffin covered with copper. It is placed in a vault without any ornaments, any trophies of victory, without any distinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions.

The Emperor has presented to the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris, the sword of the Great Frederic, the riband of his order, the Black Eagle, and also the colours which he took in the seven years' war.

Lord Morpeth, the English envoy to the Prussian court, was only six hours distance from the field of battle on the 14th.

The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potsdam, strong by its situation, in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. General Bertrand, the Emperor's aid-de-camp, had previously reconnoitred the place The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed, when Marshal Lannes proposed the capitulation to be signed by the commandant.

Large magazines of tents, clothing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories.

A letter from Helmstadt, lately intercepted, contains some interesting particulars.

The Prince of Hatzfeld; Busching, the Superintendant of the Police; the President Kerchiefen; Formey, a Privy Counsellor; M. M. Ruck, Siegren, Hermensdorf, Counsellors, sent as Deputies by the City of Berlin, have this morning delivered the keys of the place to his Majesty at Potsdam. They were accompanied by M. Groote, Counsellor of Finance, and the Barons Vichnitz and Eckarlstein.

The head-quarters are at Charlottenburg.

[Here follows the capitulation of the fortress of Spandau, consisting of six short articles, of no material importance.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

CAMBRIDGE.

JANUARY 23. Eighty-three students of the University were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and seven as Compounders.

Two graces passed the Senate; one for assigning a place in the senate-house for the intended statue of Mr. Pitt, and the other for removing the statue of glory from the senate-house to the law-schools.

The subject for the Norrisian prize for the next year is, *The Fulness of the Time when Christ came into the world.*

Died.] Mr. Wm. Cooper, formerly a bookseller on the Market-hill, Cambridge.—The Rev. William Elliston, D. D. aged 75, Master of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, to which he was appointed in the year 1760.

DEVONSHIRE.

A more violent gale of wind blew at Exeter on the 22d of January than has been felt for a number of years, and occasioned considerable damage to many buildings in that city and neighbourhood. Nearly the whole front of the theatre, with the piazza, and the pillars on which it was erected, was levelled with the ground. In the streets many persons were wounded by slates, &c. blown from house-tops, and one of the band of the Montgomery militia was killed by the fall of a stack of chimnies.

Died.] at Plymouth, aged 70, Lieutenant-colonel Hatfield, much lamented by his friends and acquaintance. He distinguished himself on several occasions during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th grenadiers, and was truly a soldier's real friend.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Poole, aged 58, John Bird, Esq. an alderman, and one of the oldest members of the corporation of that town.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Eules Green, aged 89, the Rev. J. Carless, vicar of Stratford, Herefordshire, and of Kerry, Montgomeryshire.—At Clifton, Lady Hesketh. She was the eldest daughter of Ashley Cowper, Esq. formerly clerk of the Parliament, and widow of Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford hall, Lancashire. This is the lady to whom so many of the letters of the poet Cowper are addressed.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] Jan. 21. At Portsmouth, J. Swaffield, jun. Esq. chief clerk of the Navy Pay-office at that dock-yard.—At Alverstoke, near Gosport, aged 74, the Rev. J. M. Bingham, rector of Birchanger, and of Runwell, in Essex, and many years an acting magistrate of the county of Southampton.—At Southampton, aged 67, Arthur Hammond, Esq. a justice of the peace for the town and county, and late one of the surveyors-general of the customs in London.—At Bramdean, aged 80, Mrs. Shakspeare, relict of John Shakspeare, Esq. late alderman of London.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Knill, wife of Thomas Knill, Esq. mayor of that town. She was sitting alone by the fire, when her clothes unfortunately caught fire, and were instantly in a blaze; by which she was so dreadfully burnt before her situation could be discovered, that she expired on the following morning. She was nearly 90 years of age.

HERTS.

Died.] At Paul's Walden, aged 35, the Hon. George Bowes, second son of the late, and brother of the present Earl of Strathmore.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A few days ago, as some labourers were digging clay in the brick-yard of Mr. Pool, at Bottleford, near Grantham, about nine feet from the surface they discovered the head and horns of an animal of the bull kind, of most extraordinary dimensions. The weight of the horns, with a piece of the frontal bone, is 31 pounds, the span from tip to tip is two feet one inch; and the greatest bulge of the horns three feet two inches; each horn from the skull to the tip measures two feet eight inches, and is at its base one foot one inch and half in circumference. One tooth weighs two ounces and a half. There is an imperfect cavity in the clay, in which the body of the animal was supposed to have been, and on each side was a large piece of an oak tree, as black as ebony. Some part of the horns near the tip is completely petrified.

Died.] Jan. 26. The Rev. John Ellison, aged 76, rector of Wold Newton, Lincolnshire, perpetual curate of Shotley, curate of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, which he had held upwards of 50 years, chaplain to the Infirmary, and secretary to the society of the Sons of the Clergy.—The Rev. Humphrey Hyde, aged 68, vicar of Bourn, and also of Dowsby, Lincolnshire.—At Stamford, aged 68, Mr. Lilly, sub-librarian to the Subscription-room in that town. He was born at Market Raisin, and early in life embarked for America. In an excursion up the country, he and his companions were seized by a party of unsubdued negoes, and those who were not massacred were detained as slaves. In this situation he was held for a long period, being repeatedly transferred from one savage chieftain to another, at the price of a few skins of wild beasts. Having endured innumerable hardships, he at length effected his escape; and after spending some time as a schoolmaster in America, he returned in indgence to his native country, and was indebted for a moderate subsistence to the situation he was put into by the Public Library.

LANCASHIRE.

Among other modes of assistance afforded by the Repository at Lancaster, the plan of selling blankets at reduced prices to the poor has been adopted. Twenty pieces have been already ordered, which are to be paid for by those who purchase them in small weekly sums. This method has been found in other places to supply the poor with an essential comfort, without taking from their earnings more than they can conveniently afford at one time, and to be more beneficial than where the relief has been entirely gratuitous.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Wolterton, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse, youngest son of Lord Wodehouse, to Miss Hussey, eldest daughter of Thomas Hussey, Esq. of Galtrim, Ireland, and grand-daughter of Lord Orford.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 68, Sir John Treacher, Knight. He was elected one of the eight assistants of Oxford on the 8th of April, 1784, and mayor on the 20th of September following. He was chosen one of the aldermen on the 20th of July, 1785, the year in which the king visited Oxford, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on him.—At Bampton, Mr. Fox, sen. His death was occasioned by a daughter who lived with him, and who has at different periods discovered symptoms of derangement, who placed a quantity of gunpowder under the chair in which her father was sitting, and by means of a train which reached to the outer door, set fire to it; the explosion from which was so powerful as to force a hole through the ceiling, and the window out of the room above. Mr. Fox was so severely injured, that he remained speechless for two days. It is very remarkable, that a short time since she had nearly effected the death of her father, by administering poison to him. She is now in strict confinement, and will shortly be sent to a mad-house.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clavedon, H. Hallam, Esq. commissioner of stamps, son of the Rev. Dr. Hallam, canon of Windsor, to Miss Elton, eldest daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.

Died.] Jan. 25th, at Bath, Mrs. Smith, mother of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Jan. 16th, at the Deanery, Lichfield, the Rev. Baptist Proby, dean of Lichfield, rector of Doddington, in the isle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire.

SURREY.

Died.] Jan. 29th, at Shepperton, Fletcher Read, Esq. aged 40. He was well known in the sporting world, particularly among the gymnastic professors. He had spent the evening before his death in a jovial manner, and at a late hour went to bed, after having drank freely. In the morning he was found dead by his servant, having, as is supposed, died through suffocation. Mr. Read has been one of the chief patrons of boxing for the last three years, and in him the professors of that art have lost their best friend. Mr. Read was a native of Dundee, in Scotland, near to which place he had succeeded to estates by the death of his mother, the intelligence of which event he received only two days previously to his death.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Tralee (Ireland)—Samuel Boddington, Esq. *vice* Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald.

Heytesbury—Charles Moore, Esq. and Michael Symes, Esq. *vice* Right Hon. Chas. Abbot, and Sir Wm. A'Court, Bart.

Dundalk—Josias Dupre Porcher, Esq. *vice* John Metge, Esq.

Minehead—John Fownes Luttrel, Esq. *vice* Sir John Lethbridge.

St Michael—Hon Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B *vice* Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. and Henry C. Montgomery, Esq. *vice* F. W. French, Esq.

Arundel—Lord Lecale, *vice* Francis John Wilder, Esq.

Sussex—Hon. C. W. Wyndham, *vice* Gen. Lennox, now Duke of Richmond.

Canterbury—S. E. Sawbridge, Esq. *vice* James Simmons, Esq. *dec.*

Dungarvan—Lord Hamilton, *vice* Hon. George Knox.

Coleraine—Walter Jones, Esq. *vice* Sir Geo. Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.

Plympton—Hon. Wm. Assheton Harbord, *vice* Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. *dec.*

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

JANUARY 20, 1807, to February 18, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette*]——*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ATKINSON T. Brown's-quay, Wapping, wharfinger, (Jackson, Fenchurch-buildings). Armitage M. Altham Mills, near Blackburn, miller, (Orred, Liverpool.)

Brown J. Liverpool, draper, (Royle, Chester) Brake D. Nether Compton, Dorsetshire, flax-dealer, (Score, Sherborne). Battens J. Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, (Davis, Bristol). Bagshaw, A. North Walsham, Norfolk, shopkeep. (Foster, Son, and Co. Norwich). Banks R. Bamberbridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, (Aspden and Co. Preston).) Brodbelt T. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, (Cross, Bolton). Bairstow E. Manchester, factor, (Johnson and Co. Manchester). Braint R. G. Minories, butcher, (Cattell, Philpot-lane). Brown W. F. Birk's-mill, near Sedburgh, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, (Holland, Manchester). Burghall, J. Great Surrey street, Blackfriars-road, cheesemonger, (Beaurain and Co. Union-st. Bishopsgate). Banks E. Bamber-bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufact. (Aspden and Co. Preston). Blunt G. and Mount J. Little Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons, grocers, (Sudlow, Monument-yard). Butler N. I. and Butler B. Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothiers, (Vizard, Gray's-Inn-square). Battens J. Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, (Jenkins and Co. New Inn). Batt M. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, maltster, (Jenkins and Co. New Inn). Barnard J. L. Shorter's-Court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker, (Mayo and Co. Cloak-lane).

Chamberlain N. Fleet-street, druggist, (Loggen and Co Basinghall-street). Coombe W. late of Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, (Hall, Coleman street). Clark T. Chatham, Kent, corn-dealer, (Parnther and Son, London-st.). Chinnery F. Cranbourn-passage, linen-draper (Walker, Old Jewry). Cook J. Gloucester, wine-merchant, (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn).

Dennison J. Queen-street, Oxford-street, butcher, (Wild, Warwick-square). Dove J. Newmarket, grocer, (Hall, Salter's-hall). Dowland W. Devizes, draper, (Nethersole and Co Essex-street, Strand). Dutton J. Levenshulme, Manchester, calico-manufacturer, (John Higton, Manchester). Dobson J. Ratcliffe-highway, linen-draper, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street).

Eddington J. and Grosvenor, J. Montague-street, builders, (Allen, New Bridge-street) Eamer J Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinner, (Barrett, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn). Everall M. P. Worcester, plumber, (Rosser & Co. Bartlett-buildings).

Fox H. Kingston-upon-Hull, Clock-maker, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Fowler R. Mortimer-street, upholder, (Taylor, Mortimer-street). Feather H. Manchester, tea-dealer, (Parker and Co. Essex-street, Strand). Fowles, R. Nag's Head-Court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Frankis, J. parish of Churchdown, Gloucestershire, dealer, (Vizard, jun. Gray's Inn, London). Fletcher S. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, chinaman, (Dove, Lincoln's Inn Fields).

Garner T. Greenwich, victualler, (Fillingham, Union-street, Whitechapel). Galloway J. Brook-street, Holborn, engineer, tool and lath-maker (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-Garden) Greensill E. Stourport, Worcestershire, coal merchant, (Bigg, Hatton Garden). Green, T Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer, (Egerton, Gray's Inn). Gaymer J. Mistley, Essex, corn-merchant, (Ambrose, Mistley). Grove W. Poultry, haberdasher, (Loxly, Cheapside).

Hingston W. Princes-street, Rotherhithe, mariner, (Palmer and Co. Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street). Handley W. Beverley, Yorkshire, currier, (Campbell, Beverley). Hall J. Stafford, mercer, (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Hayes A. Lancaster, spirit-merchant, (Blakelock, Temple) Hensley, S. Liverpool, merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Hammond R. Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull,

druggist, (J. Egerton, Gray's Inn.) Heslop R. Chiswell-street, painter and glazier, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street). Harding T. and Crean L. Godfrey-court, Milk st. drapers, (Syddall, Aldersgate-street). Hurry J. Nag's Head Court, Gracechurch-street, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Hamilton J. Newgate-street, linen-draper. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square).

Johnson D. Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith, (Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields). James J. Stafford, grocer, (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane).

Kershaw J. Shaw Chapel, parish of Prestwich cum Oldham, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, (Chippendale, Temple.)

LawsonT. Lancaster, grocer, (Blakelock, Temple.) Lovell J. Birmingham, pin-manufacturer, (Egerton, Gray's Inn, Holborn). Lister L. Sheerness, shoe-maker, (Silvester, Field Court, Gray's Inn). Leach T. Grace's Alley, Wellclose Square, haberdasher, (Devon & Co. Gray's Inn Square). Lugg W. J. Worcester, baker, (Stephenson and Co. Gray's Inn.)

Meredith E. Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, linen draper, (Harman, Wine-office-court). Morley, R. Old-street Road, money-scrivener, (Calcraft, Lyon's Inn). Morton W. Lancaster, corn-dealer (Hurd, Temple). Morris J. Union-street, Bond-street, boot-maker, (Metcalfe, Basinghall-street). Mair J. Fenchurch-buildings, insurance-broker, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Morton C. Croydon, horse-deal. (Benton, Union-street, Southwark). Mountfort, B. Walsall, miller, (Kinderley and Co. Symond's Inn). Medford, M. New City Chambers, broker, (Cuppage, Jermyn-street). Monk W. Parbold, Lancashire, limeburner, (Windle, John street, Bedford-row).

Niblett J. Rodborough, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Constable, Symond's Inn). Newbury E. Old Broad-street, builder, (Smith and Tilson, St. Paul's Church yard).

Ogilvy W. the younger, Mylne G. and Chalmers J. Jeffrey-square, merchants, (Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place). Osler W. Birmingham, baker, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry).

Powell W. Brecon, liquor-merchant, (Smith and Co. Great St. Helens). Purkiss S. Acton-green, Middlesex, carpenter, (Bower, Clifford's Inn). Page J. Needham Market, Suffolk, grocer, (Kinderley and Co. Symond's Inn). Prichard J. S. Wigmore street, grocer, (Allen, New Bridge-street). Price E. otherwise Spence A. Leeds, merchant, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Parkinson G. London, warehouseman, (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn). Pope W. Westbury-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, dealer in pigs, (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Prior J. Princes-street, Spitalfields, drysalter, (Parnell, Church-street, Spitalfields).

Richardson W. New Cross, Surrey, baker, (Kayll, Crown-street, Newington). Robinson T. and Robinson M. Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, liquor-merchants, (Rigge, Carey-street). Richardson W. Wrotham, Kent, innkeeper, (Poole, Serjeant's Inn). Reynolds G. Back-lane, Shadwell, cow-keeper, (Hoard, Hooper-square, Goodman's Fields). Roffey G. and Swinton R. Great St. Helens, merchants, (Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent Garden).

Scott G. Thames-st. grocer (Godmond, Bride-court, New Bridge-street). Spencer J. Taplow Mill, Bucks, miller, (Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row). Squire H. Exeter, ironmonger, (Sandford, Exeter). Self W. Bath, mercer, (James, Gray's Inn Square). Shakeshaft J. jun. Widegate-street, Bishopsgate, dealer, (Wilson, Temple). Saunders A. Duke-street, St. George's Fields, horse-dealer, (Keys, Somerset street, Aldgate). Steel J. Stockport, check-manufacturer (Hannam, East Retford). Senior J. Broad-court, Drury-lane, money-scrivener, (Baddeley, Searle-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields). Stone I. and Constance P. Great Yarmouth, shipwrights, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Stephens J. Reading, Berks, grocer, (Vines, Reading).

Thornley W. Adlington, Cheshire, carrier, (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford-row). Tyrrell J. Maidstone, ironmonger, (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street). Travis J. and Travis R. Prestwich, Lancashire, bleachers, (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry). Tomlinson R. Leek, Staffordshire, linen-draper, (Berry and Co. Walbrook). Tuplin T. Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, (Sykes and Co, New Inn). Todd J. Berwick-upon-Tweed, ship-builder, (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn). Tabrum R. and Barron J. Walbrook, Manchester warehousemen, (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square).

Unsworth J. Manchester, perfumer, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street).

Wilcocks T. Orchard-street, Westminster, baker, (Vincent and Co. Bedford-street). Wood T. Hereford, stationary, (Woodhouse, Hereford). Whitaker G. St. Columb, Cornwall, linen-draper, (Sandford, Exeter.) Wilkinson J. R. Three-oak-lane, Horsleydown, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Ward J. Banbury, Oxfordshire, dyer, (Pearson and Co. Temple). Whitehead J. Church-street, Blackfriars-Road, hat-manufacturer, (Meymott, Charlotte-street). Whiteley J. Plymouth, merchant, (Whiteford, Plymouth). Deschamps W. W. Morgan B. S. and M'Taggart P. Suffolk-lane, merchants, (Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row). Woof J. Ryder's-court, Soho, glover, (Nelson, Maddox-street). Wilkins T. jun. St. Albans, horse-dealer, (Tatham, Craven-street,

Strand). Wild J. and Wild W. Stockport, cotton-spinners, (Chetham, Stockport). Walker F. T. Liverpool, merchant, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). West J. Richmond, Surrey, breeches-maker, (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton Garden).

Young A. and Bacon J. St. Mary-at-hill, merchants, (Gatty and Co. Angel Court, Throgmorton-street).

DIVIDENDS.

Austin W. Dursley, Gloucestershire, Feb 16. Arbuthnot A. and Bracken R. Philpot-lane, Feb. 17, and March 10. Arrowsmith J. Richmond, Yorkshire, February 24.

Bonsall T. Crescent, St. George's Fields, Feb. 14. Bryan W. White Lion Court, Birchin-Lane, Feb. 17. Betts B. and Smith Ann, Basinghall-street, Feb. 17. Bates R. Cuttle-Bridge, Derbyshire, Feb. 18. Bristow C. Newgate-street, Feb 24. Brain G. Bristol, Feb. 26. Bankes H. Lincoln, Feb. 28. Barrett R. High-street, Southwark, Feb 28. Battier J. R. and Battier J. J. Gould's-square, Crutched friars, March 3. Buck C. Wainfleet, All Saints, Lincoln, March 3. Bell C. Sampson's-Gardens, Wapping, March 10. Brookfield J. Aldermanbury, March 14. Brown W. and Yoxen J. Jermyn-street, April 25.

Champion J. H. Gravesend, Feb. 14. Cole C. Oldham, Hants, March 17.

Drake F. Plymouth Dock, Feb. 14. Dodsworth J. Stamford, Feb. 24. Dearman R. Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Dearman R. Worsborough, Feb. 24. Dawson R. H. Southwold, Suffolk, Feb. 28. Davie T. Leicester, March 2. Day E. Collingborne, Ducis, Wilts, March 10.

Egerton T. Alston, Lancaster, Feb. 19. Enock R. Oxford-street, March 3.

Fisher S. M. Gravesend, Feb. 24. Fisher H. Gracechurch-st. Mar. 3. Feltham S. New Sarum, Wilts, March 7. Flavell M. High-st. Southwark, March 31. Hughes J. F. Wigmore-street, April 4. Glover D. Gutter-lane, Feb. 21. Gurden W. jun. Stoney Stratford, Feb. 24. Green M. and Green H. C. Oxford-street, March 7. Greenwell J. South Shields, March 5.

Hargrave E. Whitcomb-street, Feb. 14. Hamilton J. and Surkington W. Finch-lane, Feb. 14. Hawkins J. Ash, Suffolk, Feb. 17. Higgins T. Throgmorton-street. Feb. 14. Harris T. Prince's-street, Feb. 21. Hattersley T. Holborn, Feb. 24. Harding J. Abinguon, Berks, Feb. 26. Huddleston W. Manchester, Feb. 26. Hewitt J. Birmingham, Feb. 27. Hughes M. Warrington, Feb. 21. Hill J. Deptford, Feb. 28. Herbert T. Dowgate-hill, Feb. 21. Howett J. St. Martin's-lane, March 10. Hayes J. Maidstone, March 14. Harris J. Cardiff, March 16. Hoffman D. Belton-street, Long Acre, March 21. Higgins T. Throckmorton-street, March 24. Hargrave E. Whitcomb-street, March 24. Houlding R. and Houlding J. Preston, March 31.

Jackson J. Great Yarmouth, Feb. 10. Jameson R. and M'Quoid S. Sherborne-lane, Feb. 21 Jones W. Strangford, Hereford, Feb. 27. Jobson J. Alnmouth. Northumberland, March 10. Jones J. New Bond-street, March 31.

Kirkman J. Kirkdale, Lancashire, March 11. Kirkman R. Liverpool, March 11.

Lowe G. and Lowe C. Amber Mill, Derbyshire, Feb. 25. Leach J. A. Jewry-street, Aldgate, Feb. 28. Lazonby W. Manchester, March 2. Lewis R. and Darvell J. Holborn, March 7. Lewis J. Old Jewry, April 4.

Moyser J. Sutton-upon-Derwent, Yorkshire, and Beal G. Pocklington, Feb. 16. Moore S. Leicester, March 14. Marriott T. Olney, Bucks, Feb. 24. Martin T. Birmingham, and Nicholls T. Stone, Feb. 27. Mallard J. Bristol, March 28. Miller T. Preston, Feb 19. Morgan T. Holborn, March 3. Milner G. Thurlston, Yorkshire, and Whitaker D. Manchester, March 5.

Nicholls T. Stone, Staffordshire, Feb. 27. Ockenden R. Bexhill, Sussex, Feb. 24. Owen T. Robd-lane, Feb. 28. Owles J. Bungay, Suffolk, March 3.

Pettett J. Feb. 14. Poole R. Ratcliffe-highway, Feb. 24. Price R. Cannon-street, Feb. 28. Price W. Leadenhall-street, March 7. Papillon P. J. St. Swithin's-lane, March 24. Pendred J. Brook Green, Hammersmith, March 31. Pritchard J. S. Wigmore-street, April 4.

Raby J. Narrow-street, Limehouse, March 7.

Smith A. Basinghall-street, Feb. 17. Simpson J. Fairford, Gloucestershire, Feb. 26. Starr J. Worcester, March 2. Stark W. Blue-Coat Buildings, March 3. Sutton T. Ringmore, Devonshire, March 7. Simms W. Birmingham, March 7. Steedman G. and M'Lean J. Lamb-street, March 7. Sutton B. Birmingham, March 9. Simpson F. Preston, March 14. Shepherd P. Lynn, March 17. Scott J. and Scott G. South-street, Finsbury-square, March 31. Sutton W. Salter's-Hall-court, April 25.

Taylor T. Birmingham, March 11. Thompson J. Hand-court, Upper Thames-street, March 17. Thomas R. Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, March 25.

Underhill J. Barbican, March 7.

Warne E. Tottenham Court Road, Feb. 21. Whatman W. Guildford, Feb. 24. Wiseman J. Liverpool, March 2. Whitehouse, E. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, March 10. Ward J. Bermondsey, March 31. Wilson W. Coal Exchange, April 25. Wyatt J. Cheadle, Cheshire, Francis W. P. Litchfield, Staffordshire, and Chadwick J. Stow, March 9.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Feb. 14, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	82	9	49	0	37	8	51	2
Surrey	84	0	42	0	37	10	33	0
Hertford	74	5	43	0	39	0	27	4
Bedford	74	10	52	0	36	10	25	8
Huntin	75	5	———		36	0	23	0
Northa.	70	0	48	0	34	11	23	9
Rutland	73	6	42	0	39	6	22	6
Leicest	70	10	43	2	36	2	24	2
Notting.	73	11	46	0	39	8	26	6
Derby	76	0	———		42	6	26	6
Stafford	75	1	———		42	0	29	0
Salop	71	2	53	10	40	1	25	10
Herefor.	73	0	46	4	37	0	27	3
Wor'st	73	2	———		39	4	33	1
Warwic	81	1	———		44	5	31	8
Wilts	75	8	———		37	0	32	0
Berks	83	11	———		37	8	31	2
Oxford	77	5	———		35	0	28	9
Bucks	80	5	———		37	5	28	6
Brecon	74	1	51	2	39	2	22	4
Montgo.	70	10	———		36	9	25	8
Radnor.	69	9	———		36	10	22	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Essex	75	8	36	6	36	6	30	6
Kent	83	6	48	0	39	0	34	9
Sus-ex	79	8	———		35	0	33	0
Suffolk	75	6	———		35	6	34	8
Cambridge	70	10	———		31	9	20	7
Norfolk	70	4	46	0	33	11	25	4
Lincoln	69	0	41	10	34	4	21	11
York	69	0	41	8	35	2	25	4
Durham	78	7	———		41	0	26	11
Northumberland	70	0	51	0	37	5	26	9
Cumberland ..	67	8	53	1	39	10	26	5
Westmorland ..	73	8	62	0	37	0	28	10
Lancaster	73	3	———		41	7	27	10
Chester	68	11	———		———		26	1
Flint	———		———		44	8	———	
Denbigh	79	2	———		44	8	23	2
Anglesea	———		———		36	0	21	0
Carnarvon	76	0	———		39	0	20	8
Merioneth	85	1	———		47	0	24	0
Cardigan	77	5	———		31	7	16	6
Pembroke	64	5	———		35	4	18	10
Carmarthen....	83	0	———		34	8	19	0
Glamorgan	79	2	———		36	1	19	4
Gloucester	74	8	———		38	4	27	11
Somerset.....	78	8	———		36	6	26	0
Monmouth	77	10	———		40	2	25	7
Devon	84	11	———		38	2	28	0
Cornwall	81	4	———		37	0	21	7
Dorset	78	4	———		36	7	28	0
Hants	80	7	———		39	8	34	8

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 75s. 8d.; Rye 47s. 2d.; Barley 37s. 11d.; Oats 26s. 4d.; Beans 43s. 10d.; Pease 47s. 1d.; Oatmeal 43s. 2d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

LITTLE variation from last month. Lands wet and spring tilth no where forward; in the heavy lands it will be backward, but part of the beans and pease got in. The wheat, rye, and forward pease look particularly well; the latter, however, may suffer from the present sudden frost. All the cattle crops in the utmost abundance; but the stock fed abroad have suffered from the wetness of the season, and those fed in the homestall from the excessive high price of oil-cake, amounting to sixteen guineas per thousand. Lean stock dear, especially sheep, pigs, and horses of all kinds. Much preparation making in various parts for sowing spring wheat.

Beef, at Smithfield, 4s. to 5s.—mutton, ditto to 5s. 2d.—veal, 5s. to 7s.—house-lamb, 15s. to 18s. per quarter—pork, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.—English bacon, 6s. 4d.—Irish, 5s.

Middlesex, Feb. 20.

BILL of MORTALITY, from JAN. 20, to FEB. 24, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	951	1866	Males,	984	1941
Females	915		Females,	957	
Whereof have died under two years old		490			

Between					
2 and 5	177	60 and 70	195		
5 and 10	64	70 and 80	142		
10 and 20	42	80 and 90	63		
20 and 30	115	90 and 100	5		
30 and 40	186				
40 and 50	234				
50 and 60	228				

Peck Loaf, 4s. 5d. 4s. 3d. 4s. 2d. 4s. 3d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4¼ per lb.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 0,53
1	8	30.71	35	48.5	61	h	N 1	not cloudy . fine
	2	30.77	40.5	48.5	61	1	N 1	
2	8	30.82	31	45.5	62	f	N 0	. sun visible
	2	30.75	32.5	44 5	63	f	NNW 1	sun visible . more foggy eve . fine
3	8	30.58	33	42.5	62	f	NNW 1	. wind w and fine
	2	30.47	40	44.5	60	1	W 2	hazy
4	8	30.44	40	44.5	63	f	WNW 1	. fine
	2	30.55	42	45.5	61	1	N 1	. thick upward at eve
5	8	30.67	37	45	61	f	N 0	. fine
	2	30 69	39.5	45.5	59	1	N 0	. foggy night : chiefly fine
6	8	30.69	29.5	42.5	61	f	N 0	not cloudy
	2	30 63	36	43.5	60	h	WNW 1	not cloudy . clear night
7	8	30.56	33.5	43	61	f	WNW 1	
	2	30 58	39.5	44	60	3	WNW 1	little foggy . more foggy night . fine
8	8	30.30	35	44.5	61	f	W 0	. fine
N	2	30.20	41.5	44.5	61	2	W 1	little foggy : cloudy
9	8	29.99	42.5	46	67	5	SSE 1	little foggy . less cloudy at times
	2	29.98	46.5	46.5	65	5	SSE 1	. little wet at times . less cloudy night
10	8	30.10	42	47	65	f	SE 1	. fine
	2	30.20	44.5	48	64	2	SE 1	hazy . foggy night
11	8	30.44	37	45	65	f	NNE 0	drizzly fog
	2	30.44	37	46	64	h	NNE 0	
12	8	30.29	38.5	46	64	f	WSW 1	
	2	30.22	42.5	47	64	h	WSW 1	
13	8	29.90	44.5	49	60	4	WNW 2	. little rain at times
	2	29.94	44.5	49	59	3	NW 2	. clear eve
14	8	29.21	31	44	58	f	WNW 1	
	2	29.19	36.5	42	56	f	WNW 1	. clear eve
15	8	29.33	25	40	56	f	NNW 1	. fine
	2	29.29	31	41.5	57	h	WSW 1	not cloudy . rain and more wind . fair : fine
16	8	29.92	46	45.5	68	1	WNW 2	
	2	30.04	49.5	47.5	60	1	NW 2	. cloudy . rain at night . fair
17	8	29.94	47.5	49.5	64	f	W 1	. fine . chiefly cloudy and little rain
	2	30 04	50.5	51	65	5	W 1	. fine . cloudy night
18	8	29.74	40.5	49.5	62	4	W 1	hazy . fine
	2	29.74	43.5	50	58	3	W 1	. more cloudy eve . cloudless
19	8	29.88	36	47	61	2	W 1	little foggy
	2	29.69	41.5	47.5	59	4	SW 1	. more cloudy . rain . clear
20	8	29.26	37.5	47	61	0	W 1	hazy
	2	29.28	42.5	48	61	3	W 1	hazy . cloudless night
21	8	29.19	37.5	47	63	3	S 1	foggy . thick upward and little rain
	2	29.03	43	48	62	f	SE 1	. not cloudy at night : thick upward
22	8	29.52	57	46.5	63	h	SE 1	: rain
	2	29.37	40	46.5	65	f	S 1	gentle rain . fair night and clear below
23	8	29.77	36.5	46	63	f	W 1	. fine
	2	29.90	42	46.5	61	3	WNW 1	hazy . cloudless night
24	8	30.38	37.5	45.5	62	h	WNW 1	not cloudy fine
F	2	30.42	44	47	61	3	NNW 1	. cloudless eve
25	8	30.64	33.5	45	61	1	NNW 1	foggy thick upward : brighter
	2	30.65	38.5	46	61	1	NNW 1	foggy . more thick upward
26	8	30.69	30.5	43	62	f	NNW 1	
	2	30.69	39	44.5	68	f	WNW 1	. clear below at night
27	8	30.70	42 5	45 5	65	4	N 1	little foggy . fine
	2	30 74	44.5	46 5	61	3	NNE 1	. thick upward at eve and little wet
28	8	30 81	37	46	68	3	N 1	foggy : thick upward and little rain
	2	30.78	42.5	46.5	62	5	N 1	hazy : fine . thick upward
29	8	30.62	37	46	62	f	NW 1	. fine
	2	0.54	41.5	47	63	3	WNW 1	hazy . thick fog at night
30	8	30 38	37	46	62	f	W 0	
	2	0.22	41	46.5	60	5	WSW 1	
31	8	29.98	39.5	46 5	62	3	SW 1	foggy . fine
	2	29.83	43	47	60	2	WSW 2	: more wind and snow . less wind and fine.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from JANUARY 27, to FEBRUARY 23, 1807, both inclusive.

Days	Bank Stock	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p. Cent. Reduc.	3 p. Cents Deferred 1809.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p. Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omnium	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5p. C	Irish Ann.	India Sto.	Indi Bonds.	Exche. Bills	Lottery Tickets
1807																		
Jan																		£. s.
27	216¼	60 ⅜	61	——	79¼	95	——	17 5-16ths	——	4	——	——	91¾	——	180½	4s. pm	1s. pm	21 10
28	——	60 ¼	60¾	——	79	94⅝	——	17 5-16ths	——	4	53¾	——	——	——	——	4s. pm	1s. pm	21 10
29	216½	60⅛ 61	61½	——	79½	95⅛	——	——	——	4¼	60⅜	8	——	——	182	3s. pm	Par.	21 16
30	holiday	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
31	218	61¾ 62⅜	63⅛	——	80⅞	96	——	17⅞	——	——	61⅝	8 1-16th	——	——	——	3s. pm	1s pm.	21 16
Feb.																		
2	holiday	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
3	217¾	61⅜ ¾	62⅛	——	80⅜	95⅝	——	17 11-16th	——	6	——	8	91½	——	——	4s. pm	Par	21 16
4	218	61½ ⅝	62½	59½	80⅝	95½	——	17 11-16th	——	6¼	61¼	8	——	——	——	4s. pm.	1s. pm	21 16
5	218½	61⅜ ⅝	62⅛	——	80⅞	95⅜	——	17 11-16th	——	——	——	7 15-16th	91⅓	——	184½	4s. pm.	1s pm.	26 0
6	——	61¼ 62⅛	62⅜	59⅓	80⅞	95⅜	——	17 13-16th	——	——	61⅞	——	——	——	——	——	Par	26 0
7	——	61⅞ 62	62½	——	80¾	95⅝	——	17 13-16th	——	——	61⅜	——	——	——	184½	4s. pm	Par	26 0
9	219	61⅞ 62	62½	——	80¾	95⅝	——	17¾	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	4s. pm	Par	26 0
10	219	61¾ ⅞	62⅝	——	80¾	95¾	——	17⅞	——	——	61⅝	8	——	——	183½	4s. pm.	Par	26 0
11	holiday	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
12	219½	62 ½	63	——	81	96⅜	——	17⅞	——	——	61⅞	8	——	——	185	4s. pm	Par	40 0
13	220	62⅜ ⅝	63	——	81½	96⅜	——	18	——	8	62¼	——	——	——	186	4s. pm	Par	——
14	——	62½ ¾	63⅛	——	81⅝	96⅞	——	18	——	——	——	——	——	——	186½	——	1s. pm.	——
16	——	62⅜ ⅝	63⅛	——	81¼	96⅜	——	18	——	——	——	8 1-16th	——	——	186	4s. pm.	1s. pm.	——
17	221½	62⅜ ½	62⅞	——	81½	96½	——	17 15-16th	——	7½	62⅛	8 1-16th	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par	——
18	225	62½ ⅜	62⅞	——	81	96⅛	——	17⅞	——	——	62	8 1-16th	——	——	——	4s. pm.	1s. pm	——
19	225½	62⅜ ½	62¾	——	80⅞	96	——	17⅞	——	——	——	8 1-16th	——	——	——	4s. pm.	1s. pm	——
20	226	62⅜ ⅝	63⅛	——	81⅛	96⅛	——	18	——	——	62⅜	8 1-16th	——	——	——	——	1s. pm	——
21	227	62½ ⅝	63⅛	——	81¼	96⅜	——	18	——	——	——	8 1-16th	——	——	185½	——	2s. pm	19 16
23	229	62⅝ ¾	63	——	81⅛	96	——	17 15-16th	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	4s. pm.	Par.	19 16

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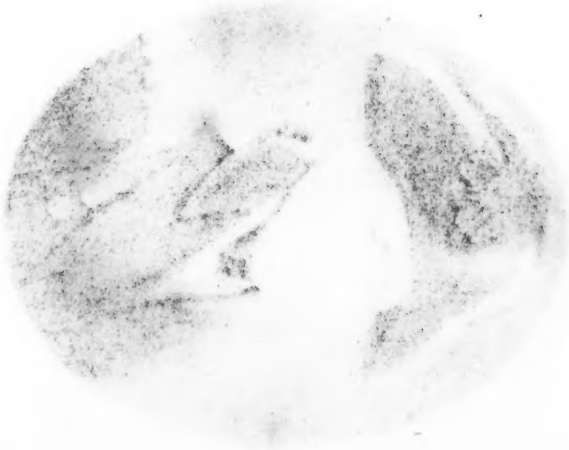
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